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Poultry Mart Cleaned Up; Musicians' Hearings Set; Mikolajczyk Heads Poles

The World's Day—July 6, 1943

Boston: Poultry 'Black Mart' Largely Erased

"Black-market" operations in poultry have largely been erased in New England, and the housewife should now be able to purchase supplies at ceiling prices, according to OPA officials. [Page 3.]

Savings of up to 750,000 gallons of gasoline a week could be obtained in Massachusetts by expanding "share-the-car" clubs, the State Planning Board reported to Governor Saltonstall today. [Page 5.]

Train and bus travel returned to normal today as the Fourth of July week end chalked up record travel over these transportation systems. [Page 3.]

Washington: NWLB Sets Hearing in Petrillo Case

The National War Labor Board called a public hearing for July 9 on the question of its own jurisdiction in the dispute between James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians and seven New York transcription companies.

Removal of South Carolina from Petroleum District No. 1, which includes the 17 Eastern Seaboard States, has been recommended by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, it is announced by Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina. Enough oil is reaching the State by barge and pipeline to permit an increase in gasoline rations, he said,

Basic "A" and "D" gasoline ration cards must be renewed before July 22 by about 20,000 motorcar and motorcycle owners outside the Eastern shortage area. OPA announced the entire transaction may be handled by mail on application forms available at filling stations.

Draft deferment for high-school students, if called up during the second half of the year, is provided in legislation approved by the House and sent to the President.

The $848,295,883 Farm Appropriations Bill has gone to the White House after the Senate yielded to House demands for abandonment of Federal insurance on wheat and cotton crops.

Navy chaplains, until now not included in the naval training program at colleges, are to be admitted for such training in limited numbers, with all denominations eligible.

Equality of farmers with war industries in the allocation of critical materials and manpower is recommended in legislation proposed by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, former Commander of Army forces in the Central Pacific and Military Governor of Hawaii, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson disclosed that General Emmons has been assigned to duty in Washington for the present.

A ban on shipment to soldiers overseas of phonograph disks recording personal messages is to be enforced strictly, the War Department announces, to stop potential leaks of military information. Despite the existing ban, many records have been mailed. Shipments inside the United States are still permitted.

The Maritime Commission has offered the American President Lines, formerly the Dollar Steamship Lines, for sale to private ownership. The Commission acquired 80 per cent stock control of the lines in a financial reorganization in 1938, and in the reorganization the Company became the American President Lines.

An investigation by the Brookings Institution of "restraints" that have been placed on business and their probable effect on the shift from a military to a civilian economy when the war ends has been ordered by the Senate Committee on Postwar Planning, Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia disclosed.

Europe: Mikolajczyk Acting Premier of Poland

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, who was killed in an air crash at Gibraltar, July 4, has been succeeded temporarily by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Deputy Polish Premier, who has been designated Acting Premier by the Cabinet, pending selection of a new Premier. [Page 9.]

Riots in the Dodecanese Islands were reported to have resulted in a fatal attack on the Governor of Rhodes, largest Island of the group, according to a radiocast from London which quoted a Turkish dispatch.

Gen. Henri Giraud has appointed Gen. Alphonse Juin to act as Commander in Chief of French Forces in North Africa during his absence on a visit to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has returned to London after a visit with her daughter, Princess Juliana, and her grandchildren in Canada.

London stock exchange, stimulated by the American offensive in the Pacific, experienced its busiest day in nearly two months, with heaviest buying in rubber, tin, and Far East banking and oil shares.

German military barracks at Marseille were blown up by French patriots in an explosion which killed and injured at least 80 Nazis, the Soviet Monitor reports in a radiocast picked up in London.

Germany charges Britain with "sole guilt" for air attacks on civilians, in a Foreign Office White Paper which declares that the "English wanted to 'take off the gloves' from the start. Thus the question of guilt in the bombing war has been unequivocally clarified."

Orient: Mme. Chiang Back in Chinese Capital

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, has returned to Chungking by plane after an absence of nearly eight months in the United States.

First auxiliary cargo vessel built in Australia for the United States will be launched this month and sponsored by Mrs. Nelson Johnson, wife of the United States Minister to Australia, the Navy Ministry announced from Canberra.

National: G. O. P. to Form Eastern Postwar Group

The Republican Postwar Policy Association is to meet in New York July 19 to organize an eastern division, according to Deneen A. Watson of Chicago, Chairman.

Launchings over the week end included: Two destroyers at Kearny, N. J., the Hickox and the Healy; the destroyers Newcomb and Bennion at Boston Navy Yard; the destroyer escorts Spangenberg and Fowler at Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the Lovelace at Portsmouth, Va.; the Liberty ship George M. Cohan at Baltimore, Md., by Bethlehem-Fairfield, this year's 161st, and the John Philip Sousa, at Jacksonville, Fla., by the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company. The Maritime Commission barge Pine Tree 4 was launched at Camden, Maine.

The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) fourth constitutional convention unanimously adopted a resolution reaffirming its no-strike pledge and unreserved support of the war effort "despite passage of the strike-fostering Smith-Connally bill or any other attempt to shackle the labor movement."

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Report

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:43 a. m.

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:44 a. m.

Vacation Trips For 'A' Holders Are Indicated

Announcement made that after July 15 trips may be taken by permission of the rationing boards.

Vacation automobile trips to shore or mountain resorts, or to summer homes, will be permitted to holders of "A" gasloine rations after July 15, the Office of Price Administation indicated today.

The announcement, affecting motorists in 12 Eastern Seaboard States, was made by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) of New Jersey, who said that the relaxation was agreed to by OPA Director Prentiss M. Brown, following several days' discussions of the problem. Mr. Hartley is Chairman of the Eastern Conference of Congressmen and Senators, which has pressed for some relief from the regulations which have banned pleasure driving in the Eastern area.

Although formal OPA announcement is not expected until late today or tomorrow, it was indicated that Mr. Hartley's statement was substantially correct.

Time for Arranging

Delay until July 15, which was characterized as "regrettable" by local OPA officials—since it penalizes those whose vacations come before that date—is necessary, they added, in order that proper arrangements for the vacation trips may be made through local Rationing Boards.

Under the new plan—details of which will be issued in a day or two—vacationists must apply to their local Boards for permits to make the contemplated trip. They must specify in the application the day upon which they expect to leave, their destination, and the approximate time of their return. They must also have sufficient gasoline, or accumulated "A" coupons, to make the single round trip.

The Board, in turn, will then issue an appropriate permit for the trip, entitling the holder to make the trip.

OPA indicated that all possible safeguards would be taken to prevent use of gasoline from B and C books for vacation travel.

Much Gratified

"The Eastern group which has been working on this matter is very gratified at the OPA's decision," Mr. Hartley said, "but at the same time we must stress that any abuse of this privilege might result in the complete loss of 'A' coupons in this area."

Similar gratification was expressed today by Ellsworth S. Harding, Business Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, who said that it "indicated that some common sense is being displayed in the operation of the rationing program." State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan said he was "delighted" with the amendment.

Russians Blunt New German Smashes; American Naval Victory Is Reported; Mission of Giraud Mainly Military

Talks with Allied Chiefs of Staff on agenda of French General during stay in Washington.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Gen. Henri Giraud, French Commander in Chief in North and West Africa, whose arrival in Washington is imminent, comes to the United States primarily to discuss military questions incident to the re-establishment and rearmament of the French Army in North Africa. He will confer with the British-American Chiefs of Staff on the general Allied plans.

This is the official word here, Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, having announced that the French Commander's visit would be chiefly military in purpose. It is not denied however that General Giraud will also discuss the problems of his political rivalry with Gen. Charles de Gaulle within and without the newly formed French Committee of National Liberation.

General Giraud will confer with the President and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of the American Army, it is announced, while Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's personal chief of staff and former Ambassador to Vichy, will meet General Giraud on arrival and accompany him on a call to the White House.

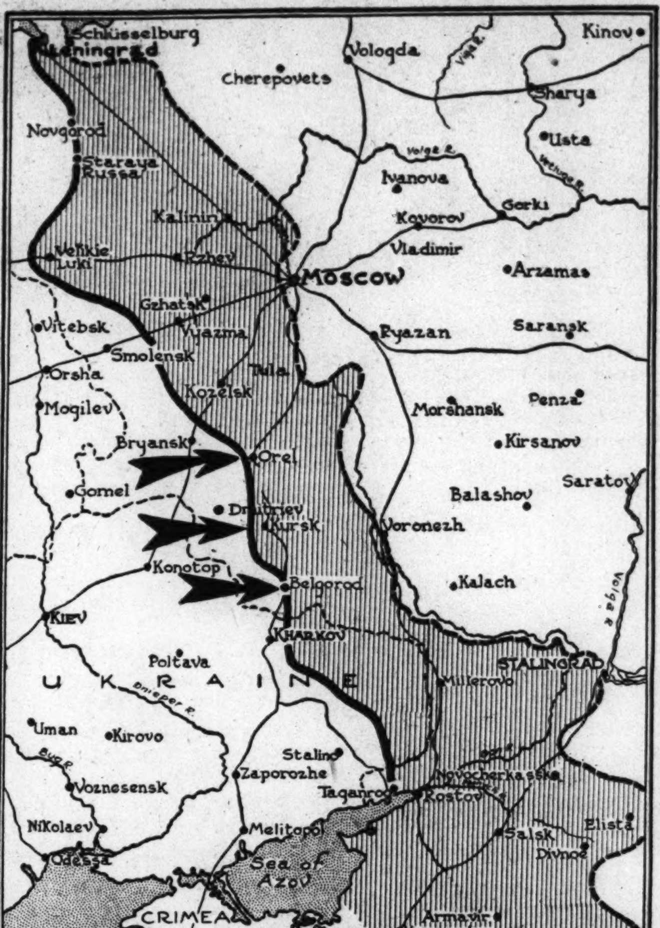
Matters of French military needs and strategy will be the subject of conferences with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and the Allied Chiefs of Staff here. The chief French interest is to expedite the re-equipment of their army with the latest American weapons, a project which is reported to be about one third completed as regards the present North African forces of 300,000 men. When the equipment is made available it is expected that this force may be expanded, with new recruits, to 400,000 troops.

Political Questions

Beyond these military matters, General Giraud will find, at the State Department and elsewhere, sympathetic ears when he outlines the difficulties of forging a unified provisional regime out of the present Committee of National Liberation at Algiers. General Giraud and General de Gaulle have equal powers on this Committee but General de Gaulle has demanded an immediate purge of the North African forces to eliminate most of the officers who took orders from the Vichy regime.

Many of these officers, although they resisted the Allied landings

Continued on Page 8, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Germans Strike Again in Russia

Arrows indicate how Germans have launched a new offensive in the 165-mile area between Orel and Belgorod on the Russian front. Shaded area shows territory regained by Russians since the Germans reached their "farthest east" point, represented by broken line.

Allies Driving on Munda; Scenes on New Georgia

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 6—Success or failure in this initial stage of the Southwest Pacific offensive move lies in the outcome of fighting now going on in the New Georgia area, and on how the Allies can exploit present gains.

It is clear that Munda is the prize. With that in Allied possession, the bomber line will be set another 200 miles nearer Rabaul and intermediate enemy stations.

At Munda there is an airfield already laid for use as soon as General MacArthur's men can capture it, and as soon as his engineers can repair ravages of the Allies' 1,000-pound bombs and four-inch shells.

With this rich gain in view, General MacArthur's immediate concern is to pinch off from outside aid the Japanese forces now in New Georgia and on Kolombangara Island, just to north of it, and at the same time, without an airfield nearer than the Russell Islands 100 miles away, protect his own forces on Rendova while they consolidate and prepare for the next forward move.

Attack by Naval Forces

The working out of these tactics is seen in today's communiqué. Naval forces, in co-operation with Catalinas, pumped shells into Vila for more than an hour in the early morning yesterday. Vila is secondary air base to Munda and must be immunized.

Near to Vila there is Bairoko harbor which is on New Georgia

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Following is Gordon Walker's first complete article on the landing of the American Marines on New Georgia Island in the Solomons. Mr. Walker, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, was the only American war correspondent to accompany the original landing party. Portions of this dispatch were released by the Navy on Saturday and they appeared in Saturday's edition of this newspaper and in other publications. The complete dispatch, however, contains considerable added information.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

SOMEWHERE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, June 30. Delayed.—Striking an hour before dawn from small craft this unit made the first infiltration of enemy territory in the Solomons since Guadalcanal.

Although Japanese units were camped close by, no immediate opposition was encountered.

At the present writing we are

Continued on Page , Column 7

French Want Independence In Governing Own Affairs

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 6—While Gen. Henri Giraud is on a visit to Washington and the echoes of celebration of the United States Independence Day focus the attention of Frenchmen here on the independence they have yet to attain, the French Committee for National Liberation carries on with the work that already has proceeded to a great extent in accordance with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's plans.

As the followers of General de Gaulle see it, General Giraud's visit to the United States is not a tremendously significant occurrence except to the extent it symbolizes the United States Government's re-emphasis of his role as French Commander in Chief at this stage of the war.

His visit is undertaken with the Committee's full approval. But at the same time, it is not seen to be essential for discussions relative to the rearmament of the French African Army, since there are sufficient specialists here right now to study the matter in closest detail on the spot.

The visit, therefore, is interpreted as the outcome of American desire to continue immediate military dealings primarily with the man who has been working in accordance with Allied requirements since he took up the command here.

Major French Hope

Concurrently, René Massigli, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, is visiting England. And what Frenchmen most hope for as a sequel to the travels of both men is full and unqualified recognition in Washington and London of the French Committee for National Liberation as a de facto wartime government and the legitimate guardian of all French interests.

Nothing less will satisfy French pride. The French Committee now is beginning to act like a government with an evolving internal policy along de Gaullist lines, representing a return to the democratic liberties enjoyed under the French Republic in peacetime.

It now wishes to be conceded the power and dignity of a government in its external relationships. It wishes rank as the respected executive of a major ally, to accredit ambassadors of full rank to other governments and have their ambassadors accredited to it.

At present the chief American representative here, Robert Murphy, has only ministerial status, and he is not accredited to the French Committee anyway, but to United Nations Force Headquarters.

Timing Accents Wish

The timing of General Giraud's visit with the United States Independence Day served to empha-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

WAC Head Now Army Colonel, Expects 600,000 to Enlist

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Promotions of women Army leaders today indicated that increased activity is in the offing for women in the military services,

Taking the oath of office making her a Colonel in the Army, Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Women's Army Corps, predicted that full army status just granted the WAC by Congress will help in recruiting the 600,000 women the Army is asking for. Present strength of the WAC is around 65,000.

A bill signed by President Roosevelt on July 2 dropped the "auxiliary" from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps when it made the Corps a part of the Army. Mrs. Hobby took the oath of office of a full Army Colonel yesterday and other members of the Corps became majors, captains, lieutenants, and privates instead of first, second, and third officers and auxiliaries as they have been for the last year.

Incentive for Women

Asked by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff as she took the oath of office whether she can find enough women for the 600,000 jobs from men needed to be relieved, Colonel Hobby replied that she was sure the new WAC status will be an incentive for women to join.

The new law also raises the top WAC age limit from 45 to 50 and subjects the women to army discipline and benefits.

Another boost for women in the military services came yesterday with the appointment of Miss

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Nazis sustain heavy losses in tanks and men in Soviet campaign—Allies strike heavy blows against Italy's southern defenses—Axis puts up stubborn defense of Sardinia and Sicily.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Outstanding war news today can be summarized as follows:

Russia: The Russians are giving the Germans blow for blow in a new Axis offensive on the 165-mile front between Orel and Belgorod, which was launched yesterday.

South Pacific: The Navy has announced that American warships apparently have inflicted heavy losses on Japanese naval forces in the Kula Gulf in the Central Solomons, and progress is being made by Allied attackers on all fronts, although details are sparse.

Mediterranean: New and heavy air blows are being struck by Allied airmen against Italy's southern defenses. Four Sicilian airports have been raided and 30 out of 100 enemy fighters have been shot down.

The most sensational and perhaps the most significant news comes from Russia. The Nazi blitz is sputtering like a wet firecracker on the front lawn. Every major German thrust has been blocked or driven back. German losses in planes, tanks, and men are said to be running as high as 50 per cent of total attacking strength. Moscow dispatches say that in 24 hours 738 Nazi tanks have been put out of commission and well over 200 planes shot down. At least 6,000 German infantrymen have been killed.

It is still too early to determine whether the Russians will be able to continue to hold off the German plunges, although it is plain they have made an extremely encouraging beginning. It is likewise still too early to determine whether this is a truly major German assault — that is, whether the Germans are employing all or nearly all of their striking power. There is some doubt whether the present action is comparable to the 1941 and 1942 German offensives.

The immediate objective of the Germans is not clear. If this is a major drive, Hitler may be seeking either to take Moscow or to try again to gain control of Voronezh and Stalingrad. In all probability, however, he decided to launch this attack in order to weaken or prevent a subsequent Russian drive. And he may have come to the conclusion that he is fairly safe from an Allied thrust in the West, at least for the time being.

The most significant aspect of the stepped-up assaults on Italy's southern defenses is the strength of the enemy aerial opposition. The Fourth of July week end saw German and Italian airmen giving the Allied squadrons in the Mediterranean theater their strongest challenge since the Tunisian campaign. But in spite of this, 87 enemy aircraft have been destroyed in two days.

Another significant phase of the Mediterranean operations in the past 24 hours has been a British Commando raid on the Greek island of Crete.

In the Pacific, United States naval vessels are reported to have engaged a Japanese naval force of undisclosed size for the second time in four days. It was believed in Washington that only light surface forces of cruisers and destroyers were involved. In any case, the engagement does not appear to have been a showdown battle between the American and Japanese Fleets.

Meanwhile, American troops are said to have won control of Vangunu Island, southeast of New Georgia, and outnumbered United States fighter planes are credited with breaking up an attack by 40 Zeros on American positions on Rendova. At the other end of the 700-mile Allied offensive arc, where American sea-borne forces landed at Nassau Bay in New Guinea on June 30, there is no report of ground fighting, but Allied planes have bombed Salamaua and strafed Japanese troops between Salamaua and Nassau Bay.

Russia:

Determined German thrusts by armored divisions and infantry have

Continued on Page , Column 1

German Attack Seeks to Pierce Soviet Gateway

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The great guessing game about how weak Germany has become ended abruptly yesterday morning when Hitler sent his long-poised armies crashing forward for the third time into Russia, opening the European campaign of summer 1943—with German initiative.

All the beautifully polished theories that Anglo-American pressure in the west had whittled him down to the defensive, all the wishful stories about the German High Command having vetoed Hitler personally and relegated him to Berchtesgaden while they conducted a defensive war, drifted away on the summer air as probably the largest army Hitler has yet commanded in any season of the war struck, struck hard, and struck again toward the strategic heart of Russia.

Just as last year, and beginning in exactly the same sector of the front, the German drive is aimed between Moscow and the Caucasus. It starts on the central sector of the southern front. If it should go favorably and swiftly for the Germans it would attempt to do what last year's drive attempted—sever the Moscow area from the south whence all Russian armies draw their oil and whence most Russian armies draw what British and American war materials are available.

But this year such long-range hopes do not lie so directly within the grasp of the German armies. There is one important difference at the beginning of the offensive, a difference which may hold the key to the German purpose at this moment. Last year when the Germans started their offensive, they started it from an unbroken "take-off" line.

This year their first immediate objective must be the re-establishment of the take-off line which is half in Russian hands today—

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Senate Limits Food Control To $525,000,000 in 1943

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—By a vote of 32 to 31 the Senate today approved a $525,000,000 limitation on the Administration's food price control program to the end of 1943.

The limitation was attached to a House-approved resolution extending to January, 1944, the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The measure must still return to the House, later today, following adoption of other Senate amendments, for final concurrence on the Senate additions.

The CCC is also authorized to commit itself to incentive subsidy payments up to $175,000,000 on 1944 crops. The limitation proposal was sponsored by Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio. He said the $175,000,000 was intended to facilitate early planning of 1944 crop plantings and continue into next year CCC subsidization of adequate vegetable oil production for the war effort.

The Senate accepted the Taft amendment despite the protest of some members that it was tantamount to "congressional authorization of roll-back subsidies which this Administration has inaugurated illegally."

One opponent, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, conceded there was little else for the Senate to do but place a financial limitation on the program.

Senator George took the occasion, however, to assert that the OPA has "used indirect methods (subsidies) to reach the object of price controls."

"As a result," Senator George said, "the errors of the past are now firmly imbedded in the economic, political and social structure of America."

Eight Republicans and Progressive Robert M. La Follette voted with 23 Democrats in favor of the limitation. Sixteen Democrats and 15 Republicans voted against the limitation.

Although hailed as a compromise, details of the Senate agreement indicate that the Administration, through the presidential veto, has won the main elements of its drive to reduce living costs by subsidy payments.

Message Did the Trick

Major effect of this development is to leave the Roosevelt price and wage stabilization line intact for the balance of 1943, short of unforeseen developments.

Congress, in effect, is giving the Administration a chance to try out

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

B. and P. Women Gather For Lake George Meeting

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In lieu of the usual full-dress biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, only the board members, State presidents, and chairmen of standing committees will meet this week at the Sagamore on Lake George, New York. At the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Federation advised its members that it would be patriotic to abandon the biennial in favor of the board meeting, which will bring together only about 65 women.

Group meetings of the finance and executive committees are being held today and tomorrow. The regular board meeting will start July 8 with reports from various Federation committees. At a general session Friday afternoon Miss Kathryn Starbuck of Skidmore College, program co-ordination chairman, will speak on "Vitalizing the Federation Program in a World at War." That evening Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President, will discuss "Planning Now for V Day."

Other speakers at the conference, which will close on Monday, include Miss Josephine Schain, member of the American delegation to the recent International Food Conference, and Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Federation executive and now head of the Women's Advisory Committee to the War Manpower Commission.

Miss Starbuck is largely responsible for the comprehensive study program drawn up for the Federation for the coming year. It deals with many phases of winning the war and the peace, from the question of equal pay for comparable work to the responsibilities of the consumer.

"Our clubs throughout the country are already engaged in a great variety of projects to help win the war," she says. "This program will give them some new suggestions, perhaps, and there is offered a vast field of source material, including reference books, lists of movies and broadcasts, which should prove helpful in outlining a program suited to one's own community.

"Winning the war will require millions of men, millions of women, billions of dollars, and all the faith we have in our leaders, in our armed forces, in our allies, in our ideals, and in ourselves."

Flying Fortress

Members of the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff are working nights preparing for a gala Flying Fortress Festival to be held at Rindge School on July 17. The ambitious entertainment for which they are rehearsing and which will cost the general public some patriotic pennies to see, constitutes their part in the city's drive to sell $450,000 worth of bonds and stamps between now and Sept. 1. Cambridge aims to have its name inscribed on the nose of a flying fort.

Community unity is being demonstrated as the different nationality groups in Cambridge join in planning the festival. A colorful pageant will portray what the people were like who made up George Washington's army. Musical numbers, dances, and dramatizations by Chinese, Polish, Italian, Negro, Irish, and other groups will be linked together by the story of America's Revolutionary Army, as written by Mrs. Rhoda Truax Aldrich, author of "Green Is the Golden Tree."

The entertainment will also feature stage and screen stars and the U. S. Coast Guard Port of Boston Band. Miss Estelle Stahl will give a reading of "They Burned the Books."

Supper, served in the top-floor cafeteria at 5 o'clock, will include various foreign dishes prepared in old-country style. After the formal entertainment program, which begins at 7:15, there will be dancing in the gym from 9:45 to 11:45.

Tickets for the supper may be obtained at the war savings office, 66 Church Street. In addition a 25-cent stamp must be bought at the door. One $25 bond purchased in Cambridge will buy the best seats at the entertainment, while $2.50 in stamps is the minimum admission fee. Stamps for the dance must be bought at the gymnasium. Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter is general chairman of the Committee.

A Preview of 'Flying Fortress Festival'

By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff Plans Pageant

These young women in native costume are four of the nearly 200 persons who will contribute their talents to the entertainment at the "Flying Fortress Festival," which the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff is staging at Rindge School on July 17. Left to right: Isabell Goreski, representing Poland; Nova Chao, China; Sally Sperakis, Greece; Susan Ciampi, Italy.

WHERE to EAT?

Most convenient places — hotels, restaurants, cafes, barbecues.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

"S-A-A-Y, this Sherbet's All Right"

Fooled you, didn't we, little Miss Ice-Cream-Lover? You didn't realize sherbet was so cool-tasting and delicious! But because Mr. Jones at the Hood store recommended it—and that nickel in your pocket really needed spending—you tried a sherbet cone.

Good, isn't it? That's because it's a pure *milk* sherbet, made by Hood. It's just the kind of wholesome energy food Mother likes to have you eat—with every bite you're getting milk, butterfat, sugar, and fresh fruit flavors.

Probably you know why Mr. Jones is selling Hood's Milk Sherbet today instead of ice cream. Our soldiers and sailors certainly deserve ice cream's nutritious ingredients. For that reason, ice cream quotas here at home have been cut considerably . . . and wise dealers like Mr. Jones are featuring sherbet instead.

And it looks like there's a pretty happy ending to this story, judging from the way you're grinning over that Hood's Milk Sherbet cone! Go on—eat as much as you like; there's plenty more where that came from.

it's HOOD'S

Four Buddies Of Last War Are Reunited

By J. Norman Lodge

BANIKA, RUSSEL ISLANDS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, June 20. Delayed. (AP)—Twenty-five years ago four sergeants from various units of the 26th (Yankee Division) were swapping small talk in a town above Viller Sur Marne during a lull in the Chateau-Thierry drive in France.

Today, June 20, the four met again, some 15,000 miles from their last rendezvous. Conditions were vastly different.

That day a generation ago the four were listed as First Sergeant Harold Barker of the 103d Field Artillery; Sergeant William Rose of Company G, 101st Infantry; Sergeant Leonard F. Wing of the 101st Ammunition Train, and Sergeant J. Norman Lodge, also of the 101st Infantry.

Today's reunion brought together Brig. Gen. Harold Barker, resident of Providence, R. I.; Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Wing of Rutland, Vt.; Brig. Gen. William Rose of Worcester, Mass., and J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press war correspondent, formerly of Methuen, Mass.

General Wing, veteran of the group, was host to his former YD (Yankee Division) buddies outside his quarters on Banika Island, reminiscing. General Barker took the ribbing, having been in what was facetiously referred to as the "Kaiser's Own" among YD men since 1918; General Rose was a kid soldier, as was Mr. Lodge, the baby of the group.

And, as a red alert was sounded, the young "old" soldiers sat 'neath the tropic moon, watched the Nips fly by, Guadalcanal-bound, at heights that would have been considered fantastic in World War One; they ragged each other as to the respective qualities of their units, the higher physical standards and the I. Q. of present-day soldiers, and solved the problems of the world.

General Wing, the eldest, hasn't a gray hair in his red-thatched top. General Barker, prematurely gray many years ago, hasn't a wrinkle in his face and is as straight as an arrow. General Rose, slightly bald and naturally chubby, is all muscle. And Lodge (with all modesty) has a concave stomach, rather than convex.

(I wonder if I should have remained in the Army. I, too, might have been a Brigadier by now. And, for strictly record purposes, the base pay of a Brigadier General is $6,000 a year, with 10 per cent foreign service pay.

(Wonder if I could transfer to the Army?)

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler and less humid tonight and Wednesday morning; light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and Remaining New England States: Cooler and less humid tonight and Wednesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:51 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 2:58 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Bay State OPA Men Query 1,150 Drivers

Although automobile traffic was extremely light over the holiday week end in Eastern Massachusetts, OPA inspectors nevertheless questioned 1,150 drivers and took registration numbers of 800 additional parked cars, according to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director.

Of the 1,150 interviewed, he estimated that 250 were probable violators of the pleasure-driving rule. He said that highways leading to New Hampshire were thoroughly covered, and that 75 motorists were questioned in Lawrence and 32 in Lowell.

City Boys and Girls Enthuse Over Work on Vermont Farms

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 6—Scores of boys and girls, Victory Farm Volunteers, are working today in Vermont farms. For most of them, born and brought up in eastern cities, this is their first taste of rural life—and most of them are enthusiastic about it.

While the average age is between 15 and 18 years, there are some just approaching and starting the 20's. For the older ones, many of whom at home found their social life just beginning after sundown, the almost complete reversal of their waking hours has bothered them not at all, although admittedly a little difficult at first to become accustomed to it. As one young woman working on a Washington county farm said: "The army has nothing on us, we could qualify to wake the bugler. My first chore comes at 4:30 in the morning when I roll out and bring the cows down from pasture for milking."

Officials of County Farm Bureaus, who supervise placement of the Victory Volunteers, are unanimous in their surprise at the ease with which most of the boys and girls have fitted into the farm families with which they have been placed and they say most farmers are well satisfied with their young helpers.

Some who have been on their jobs for three weeks have already become familiar with most of the farm implements and machinery used in their every day tasks.

OPA Situation

Whether the central administrative offices of the OPA are to remain in Montpelier is still in the laps of the office of emergency management. Three communities this week placed their bids for housing the agency. Rutland offered 8,000 square feet in the Odd Fellows building at an annual rental of $1,500. Burlington offered quarters in the Pomeroy School building for $2,500.

Present offices in the Pavilion Hotel were offered at $1,900 for 8,000 square feet. One independent Rutland realtor offered 1,200 square feet of office space for $600 and Mrs. Alice G. Pappas of Montpelier offered 8,000 square feet of office space for $750, plus the subsidy offered by the Chamber of Commerce, but the bid stipulated the rental would be $4,250 on renewal without the subsidy.

8 New Englanders On Prisoners' List

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Eight New Englanders are included in a list of 264 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by the enemy, the War Department announced today. Five are held by Italy and three by Japan.

The New Englanders held by Italy include:

Massachusetts

Caron, Technical Sergeant John B.—Joseph P. Caron, father, Haverhill.
Tiberio, Private Michael—Mrs. Elizabeth Tiberio, wife, Newton.

Rhode Island

Rosensweet, Private F. C. Abraham—Mrs. Anne Rosensweet, mother, Providence.
Vaz, Private Fernando—Mrs. Maria Vaz, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Webster, Private Forrest E.—Edward C. Webster, father, Whiting.

Held by Japan:

Massachusetts

Adams, Private Gilbert M.—Charles M. Adams, father, Waltham.
De Mello, Private Ernest C.—John De Mello, father, New Bedford.

Vermont

Brace, Private Perley N.—Sidney Brace, father, East Arlington.

Boston Building Clerk Testifies In the Grove Case

John H. Glover, Chief Clerk of the Boston Building Department, today identified some daily reports of alterations made at the Cocoanut Grove signed by Theodore Eldracher, building inspector, as the trial charging five defendants with conspiracy to violate city building laws continued in Superior Court today. Mr. Eldracher is one of the defendants.

Photographs taken of the Grove, both on the inside and on the outside, were identified by Sergeant William A. Ratigan, State Police Photographer, who made the pictures between Dec. 1 and 10. The photographs were admitted as evidence over the objection of defense counsel.

Leslie J. Tracey, former handy man at the Grove, was another witness on the stand today. Now working at the Navy Yard, Mr. Tracey testified that a chalked-floor plan on a blackboard in the court room was a fair representation. He said the New Cocktail Lounge was opened on Nov. 17, a few days after Barnett Welansky, owner of the Club, was taken ill. Barnett Welansky is now serving a State prison term on a manslaughter conviction in connection with the Cocoanut Grove fire which took 492 lives on the night of Nov. 28.

Mr. Tracey told the Court that he saw James Welansky, one of the five defendants, at the Club from Nov. 17 up until the fire He further said that James gave him various instructions as to the work he should do.

The other defendants are Samuel Rudnick, contractor; Reuben O. Bodenhorn, designer; and David Gilbert, a foreman.

Governor Urges Funds for China

Massachusetts' citizens were urged by Governor Saltonstall today to mark the anniversary of China's sixth year of war against the Japanese by contributing to the United Nations relief fund.

"Wednesday marks the start of a seventh year in China's brave struggle against Japanese aggression," the Governor said. "The Chinese people are fighting our fight. They need more than military help. Massachusetts' people are giving such aid to all our allies through the United Nations relief fund. Tomorrow's anniversary should spur our citizens to help China through this joint agency of mercy."

Maine Ends Fiscal Year With Substantial Surplus

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—The State of Maine reached the end of its fiscal year last week with close to a $5,000,000 surplus, more than $3,000,000 of which had been anticipated by the Legislature and earmarked for specific use.

Although Finance Commissioner Julius A. Mossman said it would be the middle of August before the books are closed, he placed the surplus at $4,800,000, of which $3,277,056 was earmarked, including $1,000,000 for postwar planning.

Much of the surplus is being applied to an improvement in the financial structure of several activities, such as the $949,556 transferred to the Maine Teachers' Retirement Association to clear up a deficit accumulating over a long period of years.

General salary increases have been granted to practically all State employees since the Legislature adjourned in April, the majority of them going through well in advance of the July 1 date set by legislative action. Salaries of the majority of departmental heads have also been increased by the Governor and Council in recent weeks.

As the year ended the Council approved transfer of $44,359 from the institutional emergency fund to the appropriation accounts of six institutions to provide for wage increases not included in the budget, and transfer of $25,989 from the War Emergency Fund to the Executive, Education, State Travel Bureau, and Fish and Game branches for extra salaries and expenses occasioned by the war.

With these changes the State had made pronounced progress in its effort to adjust salaries to meet the increased cost of living and to keep its essential activities operating in the face of big wage competition from bustling war plants near by. This was particularly felt in the big institutional department which had been hardest hit by manpower losses.

Meanwhile Governor Sewall disclosed that work is already well advanced for postwar planning, which he said will go deep into every industrial and business activity which plays a part in the economic life of the State. He said officials of large industries are co-operating by supplying information on their present needs and estimated postwar requirements.

When completed the survey should give an exhaustive picture of just what every enterprise in the State can offer in the way of employment to returning servicemen, and it will be handled in such a way as to combine job placement with sound development of the State. The survey will take into account development of hitherto unexploited resources and new avenues of commerce, particularly aviation, in which Maine enjoys the strategic geographical advantage as the hopping off point for the northeast.

Price Control Scored

Three speakers at the annual meeting of the Maine Bankers Association here last week scored the extreme price-control measures of the present Federal Government and said that a great deal of what develops after the war will depend on what happens to prices in the meantime. They were Dr. William A. Irwin, Education Director of the American Institute of Banking; Dr. Willard E. Adkins, Chairman of the Economics Department of Washington Square College, New York University, and Prof. Anton Friedrich, also of N. Y. U.

"The tendency to turn to the Government for the solution of state problems is an unreal condition," they agreed. Dr. Adkins said "a control-hungry bureaucracy in Washington started a price-control task which was doomed to failure," adding, "We've got to decide what constitutes necessities and then must control prices of them."

Governor Sewall, just returned from the Midwest Governors' Conference, told the bankers the governors of the nation were beginning to think "very strongly along lines of state rights. . . . If we are willing to face our obligations and finance them with state money, we may all be better off than handing over the ball to Washington. We know our problems and how to handle them much better than anyone else, and so there is a growing conviction that we take over to a larger degree our responsibilities to avert some invasion of states rights."

Officers Elected

William P. Newman, President of the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, Bangor, was elected President to succeed Donald C. White. Percy R. Winslow, Cashier of the Northern National Bank of Presque Isle, was elected President of the Maine National Bankers Association.

China Pictured As Fighting For Long-Time Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Conn., July 6—"We are not fighting for yesterday nor for today, but for a tomorrow which we believe will be better," Mrs. Lydia Danna Ranong of China told members of the Institute of World Affairs here Sunday, three days before the occasion which marks the seventh year of China's war with Japan.

"We think it will take us 20 years to work out what we will do with regard to postwar settlement," she said. She emphasized the fact that China needs to learn to live with Japan because geographically they must always be neighbors.

She urged the group to be thinking of tangible ways to convince the Chinese of good faith. "It is not how much value pledges today or signatures tomorrow can have—we need proofs now."

This was the second of two lectures given on China within the past week to college and university students convening here to discuss postwar reconstruction. The first was delivered on July 2 by Miss Li Ling Ai, who stressed the point that "Today it is important not to be called a Russian, or a Chinese, or a 'something else,' but to be called an internationalist."

When asked about the problem of dealing with Japan, Miss Li replied, "I am thinking of the Japanese who want nothing but the right to live. In this desire they have let themselves be governed by whoever guaranteed the right to live. Can we blame the masses? Perhaps they have no other leaders to bring them out."

The guerrilla activities of fighting, education, and industries have been good, Miss Li said. "It has been remarkable that a people could carry on so well.

"The danger of the postwar period is whether we will be successful in proving that within the four seas we are all brothers."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A series of free canning demonstrations will be resumed this evening and continue through Friday, July 9, in the following schools: North End—Michelangelo School; Allston—Thomas Gardner School; Dorchester—Woodrow Wilson School; East Boston—Joseph H. Barnes; Jamaica Plain—Mary E. Curley; South Boston—Patrick F. Gavin; Hyde Park—William Barton Rogers; Roxbury—George Putnam and James P. Timilty; and Roslindale—Roslindale High.

Wednesday

A talk on "The McCann Collection" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

This Year

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FREE CANNING INFORMATION
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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Record Enrollment Marks Summer College Openings

Record enrollments continued growing today at New England colleges in the first week of the expedited "fall" semester with Army and Navy uniforms generally outnumbering "civvies" on every campus.

With traditional summer vacations discarded for the duration, institutions have geared their new academic year to the launching of the college training programs of the Army and Navy.

Yale's current enrollment sets an all-time high with 7,155 men instead of the peacetime complement which rarely exceeded 5,200.

Conversion of Yale began last January, when 3,000 men in the Army Air Forces Technical Training School took over Old Campus, Silliman College, parts of the Law and Graduate Schools, and Commons.

Last week, 1,500 Navy and Marine reservists moved into Branford, Saybrook, Pierson, and Davenport Colleges, under the Navy's "V-12" program. They include former Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps students, those formerly enlisted in V-1, V-5 and V-7 reserves, those inactively enrolled in the Marine Corps, and freshmen students entering college in uniform. There are some transferred from other campuses, but about half the upperclassmen are from Yale.

Special Training

Since June 14, the Army Specialized Training Program has assigned around 800 soldiers, who live in Berkeley and Calhoun Colleges.

Yale's civilian population is numbering 1,375; the Class of 1946 has 500, and today several hundred returning upperclassmen are registering, the majority deferred for essential industrial studies.

In the graduate and professional schools are 480. A majority of those in the Medical School will soon be in uniform, as members of the Army or Navy reserves.

In delivering the annual Yale Assembly lecture under the Ralph Hill Thomas Foundation on Sunday, Lieut. Commander Clarence W. Mendell said: "Most of you come to the University Quadrangles, not because you have chosen Yale as you Alma Mater, but because the United States Government has determined that you pursue here the education which is to prepare you as citizens of this country and as officers to defend her against an assault upon her cherished ideals of liberty and justice."

Commander Mendell was Dunham Professor of Latin and a former Dean of Yale College, who is now on duty at the Quonset Point Naval Station.

Williams Opens

Williams College opened its new semester with the largest enrollment in its history. Aviation cadets of the Navy Flight Preparatory School, V-12 apprentice seamen, and civilian students number approximately 1,260.

Seventy freshmen, most of whom are under draft age, began their college careers in "civvies" along with those of V-12 sailors and marines who had not been to college before. All 200 civilians are being accommodated in three fraternity houses which the College rented after the Navy took over most of the remaining campus facilities.

Dartmouth College opened its 175th academic year with 300 civilian and 2,000 V-12 students, almost the level of enrollment in the pre-war liberal arts college.

Wesleyan University's 113th year began yesterday with three groups in attendance: 160 civilians in liberal arts, 150 V-12 students, and a detachment of Naval Aviation Cadets.

With more than half the students in the Navy, courses have been tailored to fit the new objectives, with civilians allowed to enroll wherever practicable.

Civilians are being housed in fraternity quarters, with the Navy installed in the three college dormitories.

Counsel in the Police Case Called Into Court Tomorrow

Possibility that a date will be set tomorrow for hearings of the pleas in abatement filed by the six indicted Boston police officials was indicated today when Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court told defense counsel to appear in Court tomorrow morning before Judge Allen E. Buttrick.

Indicted police officials charged with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston are: Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin Capts. John A. Dorsey and Edward A. Keating; and Serg. Arthur M. Eunson.

Last week Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was freed of a similar indictment by Judge Frank J. Donahue. Judge Donahue, however, denied the motion to quash filed by the other defendants.

Asked to Set Date

Defense counsel today asked Judge Buttrick, who charged the new Suffolk County Grand Jury today, to set a date for the hearing of the pleas in abatement but the Judge told them they had better see the Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Higgins told the defense attorneys he would consult today with Judge Buttrick. He then told the lawyers to appear before Judge Buttrick tomorrow at which time he hoped that a decision would be reached on setting the date and that a Judge would be assigned to hear the pleas.

In charging the new Grand Jury which will sit for the next six months Judge Buttrick gave them the usual instruction. However, he said he thought it best to have his charge written out, so he put it in writing.

Get Instructions

He told them that under the law they may go ahead themselves and investigate and indict but that it was always best to consult the District Attorney about it.

Judge Buttrick told the jurors to come to the Court if any of them were approached or threatened. He warned them as to secrecy of their proceedings.

"There's something I want you to be very sure of," Judge Buttrick said. "Do not let a prosecuting officer, whoever he is, tell you whether there should be an indictment. That is none of his business."

The Judge warned them that no one should be in the Grand Jury room except prosecuting attorney, interpreters, and witnesses one at a time. At no time, he declared, should the jurors be influenced by the prosecuting attorney while they are deliberating.

After his charge he told the jurors to go to their rooms and elect a good foreman, someone who knew something about parliamentary matters.

Eighteen of the 23 jurors were present.

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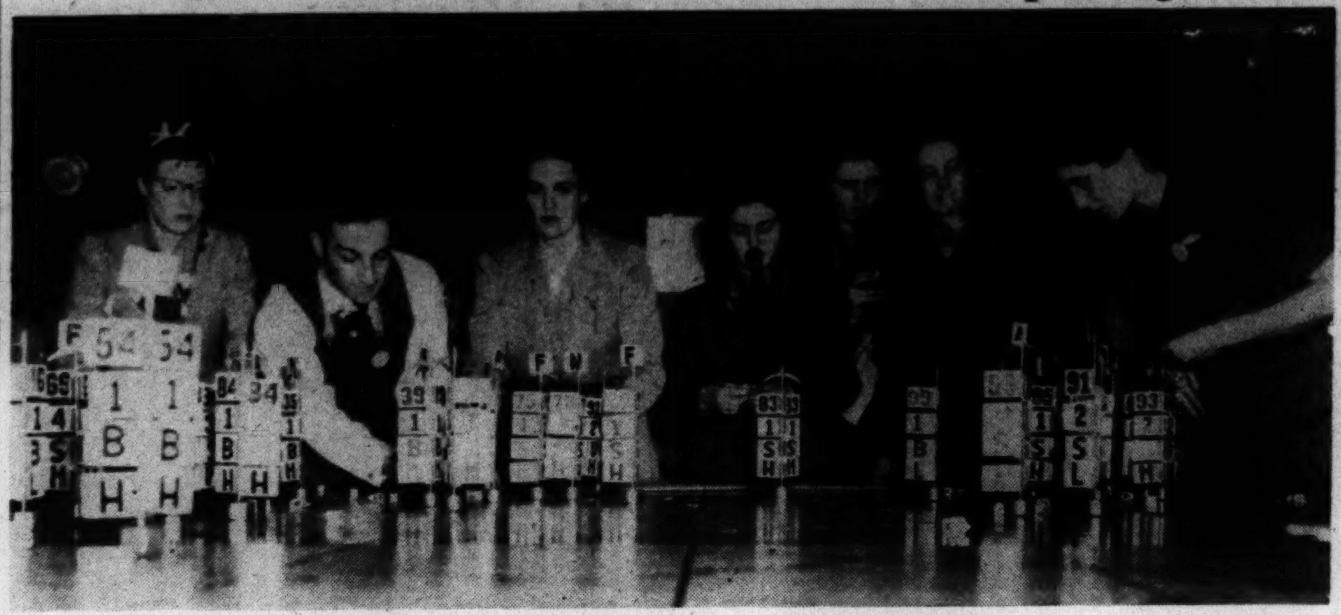
Chandler's Street Floor

More Volunteers Needed for Aircraft Spotting



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Filter Crew Room Requires Large Staff of Civilians

View of a filter board and staff of the Boston Air Defense Wing is shown here, illustrating the important but unsung job for which more volunteer men and women are needed. Shifts of at least four hours once a week in the Boston Information Center are available to those who can spare a few hours from their civilian occupations, and thereby release military personnel for more active duty.

Travel Normal After Record Holiday Hauls

New England's railroad and bus lines were back to normal today as the Fourth of July week end recorded the heaviest travel over these transportation systems in history.

Thousands of "week-enders" decided to "take" another day rather than return to their homes yesterday with the result that today's early morning trains and busses were comfortably crowded.

The New Haven Railroad reported that its first train from Cape Cod brought 700 passengers, a large percentage of which were week-end vacationists.

Because of the unfavorable weather yesterday at most of New England resorts, coupled with the repeated warnings of the Office of Defense Transportation that many travelers would be stranded if they waited until the last minute to return home, a large part of the week-end crowd "jumped the gun" and returned to their homes early yesterday. This move, it was pointed out by bus and rail officials, eased travel conditions considerably later in the day.

However, all available rail equipment was thrown into service for the week-end travel. Commuter coaches were pressed into use and trains left the South and North Stations in two and three sections.

Travelers stood in the aisles and even overflowed into baggage cars. Trains had to be slowed in order that conductors could get through to collect all tickets.

Complaints heard over the week end were not with the travel conditions, but rather with the scarcity of accommodations and food. Many resort hotels and inns were "sold out." Restaurants ran out of meat before the week end was hardly under way, and vacationists had to be content with fish, baked beans, or frankfurts.

Beach resorts such as Nantasket and Revere were crowded, with most of the people arriving by bus and boat. The few automobiles parked at these beaches had their numbers quickly taken by Office of Price Administration inspectors.

This year's Fourth of July week end was one of the sanest in the history of New England. Few accidents were recorded.

Ex-Windsor Classmates Help on Farm in Maine

GORHAM, Maine, July 6 (AP)—Working here as "nursemaids" to a herd of 80 pure-bred Jersey cattle to aid the war effort are Miss Bolling Byrd of Boston, daughter of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and Miss Edith Hall of Cambridge, Mass.

The girls, former classmates at the Windsor School, Boston, are Maine Women's Emergency Farm Service herdswomen, employed at $1 a day and board on the farm of Frank Gould.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" and "Q" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

New point values now in effect.

Canned Goods — July 7 — Blue stamps "K" "L" and "M" now valid, and will expire tomorrow. Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Extension Course For Stenographers

High school graduates and others needing stenographic practice were enrolling this morning in a university extension course at the Massachusetts School of Art designed to give them such practice. The class will meet in two sections on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 10:30 a. m. and from 10:45 to 12:15 p. m.

Tomorrow evening a course in elementary Spanish is scheduled to open at the School. It will meet on Mondays and Wednesdays at 7:15 p. m. Other Wednesday evening courses are bookkeeping and fundamentals of speech. Thirteen "win-the-war" courses, which also begin tomorrow, range from fundamentals of physics to the use of prastics. Further information may be obtained at the Office of University Extension, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Major Egan to Speak

Maj. William N. Egan, Public Relations Officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, will describe the work of that center at the next meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, Thursday noon at the Hotel Touraine. Those to be inducted at the meeting are John H. Dunlop, Max Hoffman, Stanley W. King, and Harold A. Horrocks.

Poultry 'Black Market' Declared Smashed in N. E.

Declaring that the "black market" in poultry had been effectively smashed in New England, officials of the Regional Office of Price Administration today gave credit for this to hard work on the part of State Police and the United States District Attorney's office, which have co-operated with OPA investigators.

"Black market operations have been eliminated to the extent that the consumer and housewife can now buy poultry at ceiling prices," said Ralph Alexander, head of the OPA Enforcement Division, as he revealed many of the "tricks of the trade" employed by unscrupulous dealers in their endeavors to "legitimately" evade the regulations.

However, there were no glowing assurances from OPA officials that poultry supplies would be measurably increased, since much of the poultry raised is being siphoned off at the source, and does not find its way into the Boston market.

This is particularly true, it was pointed out, with regard to carload shipments of cold-storage poultry which formerly came into the Boston area from the West. With the general curtailment of "red" meats, much Western poultry is being consumed at its source, especially in the big war-production areas around Michigan.

The same is true with regard to shipments of Maine poultry, which formerly came over the road to Boston. Workers at the large shipbuilding plants in the Portland area, it was stated, are consuming more poultry than ever before, with the result that smaller shipments find their way to Boston.

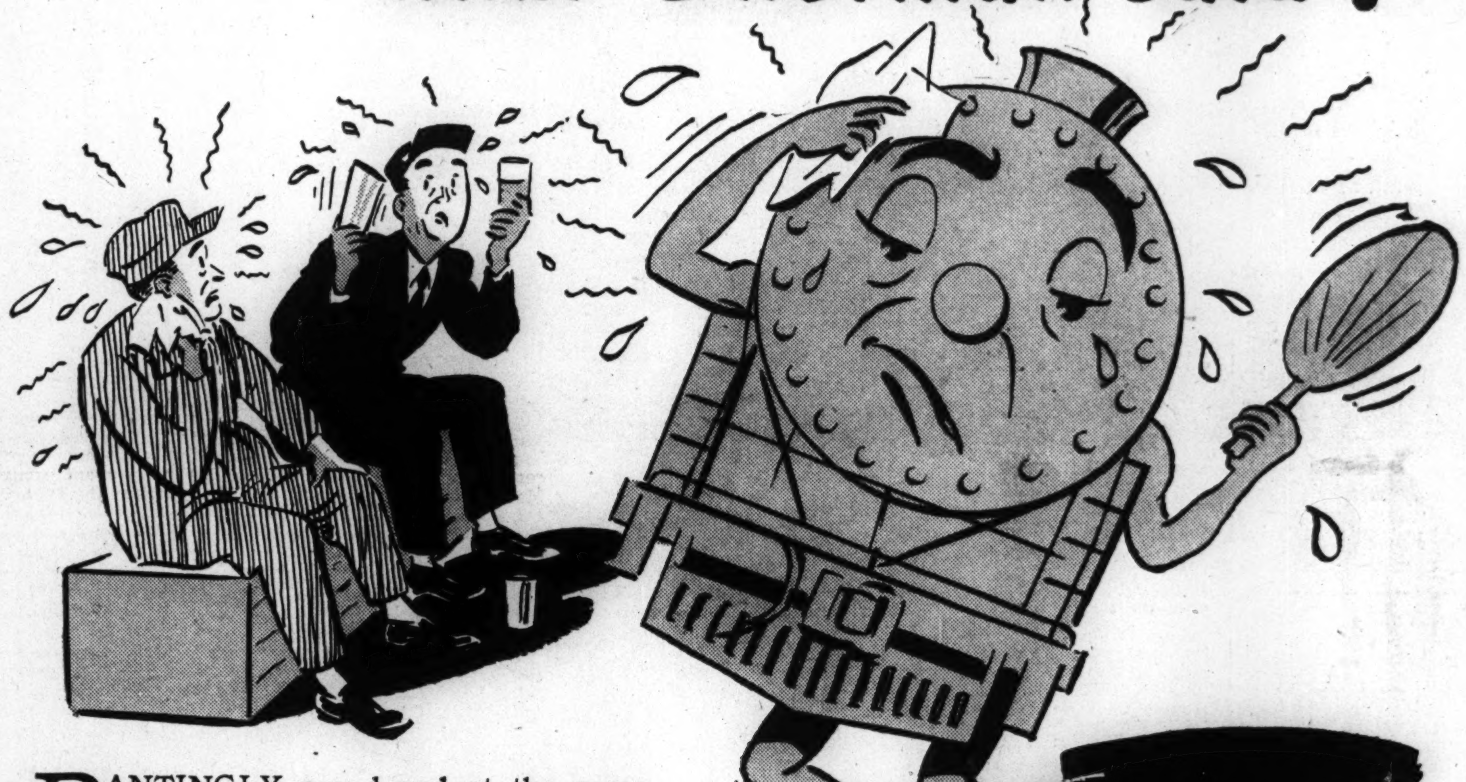
On top of this, it must be remembered the OPA said, that hotels and restaurants are now taking large supplies of poultry, buying it directly from the farms.

For these reasons, poultry supplies will not immediately increase in the Boston market, but will build up gradually as the formerly greatly curtailed supplies are replaced, and poultry once more flows through legitimate trade channels.

Of the 27 "black market" defendants thus far brought into the Courts, 12 cases have been disposed of, said Mr. Alexander. One violator is serving a four months' sentence, another a sentence of one month, and the remainder have a total of two years and three months' suspended sentences against them, and have paid a total of $13,875 in fines.

The other 15 cases are still awaiting disposition either before a Grand Jury or a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner. No cases have been thrown out, Mr. Alexander added. He said that, of the cases turned up in the Boston district, all had pleaded guilty.

Now do you believe what Sherman said?

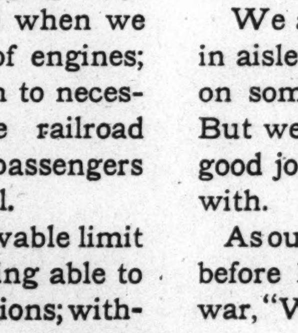


PANTINGLY proud and at the same time perspiringly apologetic we venture to whisper, "We Told You So, But You Just Wouldn't Listen."

We're really sorry, too, that not all of you were able to ride this past week-end with the usual comfort, but you can't say we didn't warn you. Yes, we agree that there's nothing worse than an "I told you so"—but doggone it, seems as if no one listened or read when for weeks we urged, "Don't Travel On Crowded Week-ends."

On the North Station's biggest day, October 1, 1940 (Legion Parade) when we had plenty of cars, and plenty of engines; when the war hadn't given birth to necessary conservation of available railroad equipment, we handled 114,276 passengers in and out of our Boston terminal.

Last Friday, with only our allowable limit of trains in war-time; without being able to run the usual number of extra sections; without some 3,000 of our regular employees who have gone to war, we moved 90,271 passengers in and out of the North Station.



Saturday we moved 87,361 more.

Sunday was busy, too.

And then you ALL—or at least it seemed that way—tried to stay just as long as was possible at that cool lake, or seashore resort, or in the mountains, and come home on the last train.

If we railroad people hadn't been panting and perspiring and trying to juggle war-time equipment to be in six places at once, we'd loved to have been with you and, in all probability, would have done just what you tried to do. Human nature's that way and, after all, we're human, too.

We agree it wasn't fun standing packed in aisles; nor in not being able to even get on some of the trains you hoped to ride. But we think you'll agree we did a pretty good job considering what we had to do it with.

As our chipper young office boy used to say, before he grew up and marched away to war, "Well, they asks for it and they gets it."

We hope we never see another jam such as there was this week-end until the war's over and we again can furnish plenty of equipment to provide our peace-time service of "a seat for every passenger." You can help by traveling—when you *must* travel in war-time—on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

BOSTON and MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

New Films at Keith Memorial—Daily Dialer—Current Art Exhibitions

Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott Co-Starred in 'Bombardier'

Pat O'Brien and Randolph Scott are co-starred in "Bombardier," an RKO Radio production now at the Keith Memorial.

Mr. O'Brien has the part of Maj. Chick Davis, an airplane pilot who, long before Pearl Harbor, believed that the bombardiers would be the spearhead in the war that was on the horizon. He held that the pilot of a bomber would become the chauffeur only, taking orders from the man who was presiding at the new precision bombsight that made it possible to hit from 20,000 feet targets that Capt. Buck Oliver (Mr. Scott) would miss in a power dive. Chick in the end converts Buck to his views by practical demonstration.

* * *

Throughout the picture these friendly enemies continue their sparring. Their hearts are fluttered by Miss Burt Hughes (Anne Shirley), who is so efficient as Chick's secretary that he depends on her to write letters in a way that would be acceptable to his superiors in Washington. But Jim Carter (Walter Reed) is Burt's real interest, and the course of the story leaves him free to come back to her after the Tokyo raid in which Buck perishes after lighting the target for Chick's bombers.

Most of the picture is devoted to a fascinating exposition of the training of a bombardier at the Advanced Flying School, Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The romantic note and melodramatic finale may be taken as entertainment elements to provide an articulating story. There is variety and strong human interest in the characterizations of the student bombardiers, with temperaments that are of help or hindrance in this particular branch of the service. Their progress under the eyes of individual instructors is shown to the point where they are proved fit for the work, or must seek some other line of service. In these minor parts clear-cut performances are given by Eddie Albert, Walter Reed, Robert Ryan, Barton MacLane, Richard Martin, Russell Wade, and others.

* * *

We see as much of the bomb-releasing mechanism as is permissible, and observe how it works in carrying through on the trajectory plotted by the bombardier. We see hits and misses in the bombing practise, the co-ordination of bombardier and pilot, the preparation of the gleaming planes for flight, the capture of a saboteur who is seeking to learn the secret of the bombsight. We see the trainer upon which the student goes through his aerial problems in miniature while moving along 12 feet from the floor. We see the crew bail out when a real plane's mechanism jams. One man remains behind with a mate who could not bring himself to make his parachute jump. This man, Jim Carter, even manages to bring in the plane to a landing of sorts, without the help of the undercarriage.

The other feature film is "All by Myself," a comedy about the romantic complications of an advertising man who falls in love with the wrong girl, and his feminine business associate, who pretends to be married. Rosemary Lane, Evelyn Ankers, Patric Knowles, and Neil Hamilton play the principal parts.

Mme. Kurenko In CBS Guest Appearance

Maria Kurenko, soprano, makes the first of two guest appearances on Invitation to Music, accompanied by the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting. Mme. Kurenko will sing the "Aria of Olga" from Dargomijsky's "Russalka" and "At the Ball," by the same composer; Tchaikovsky's "Complaint of the Bride" and an aria from Gretchaninoff's "The Enchantress," and two folk songs arranged by the same composer, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Frederick Dvonch is guest conductor on Sinfonietta, playing Serge Prokofieff's Classical Symphony and Carl Bach's Concerto in D, No. 18, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Noah Webster Says, Word Quiz Show, with Haven MacQuarrie as master of ceremonies, is the summer replacement for "Archie's Variety Show," BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

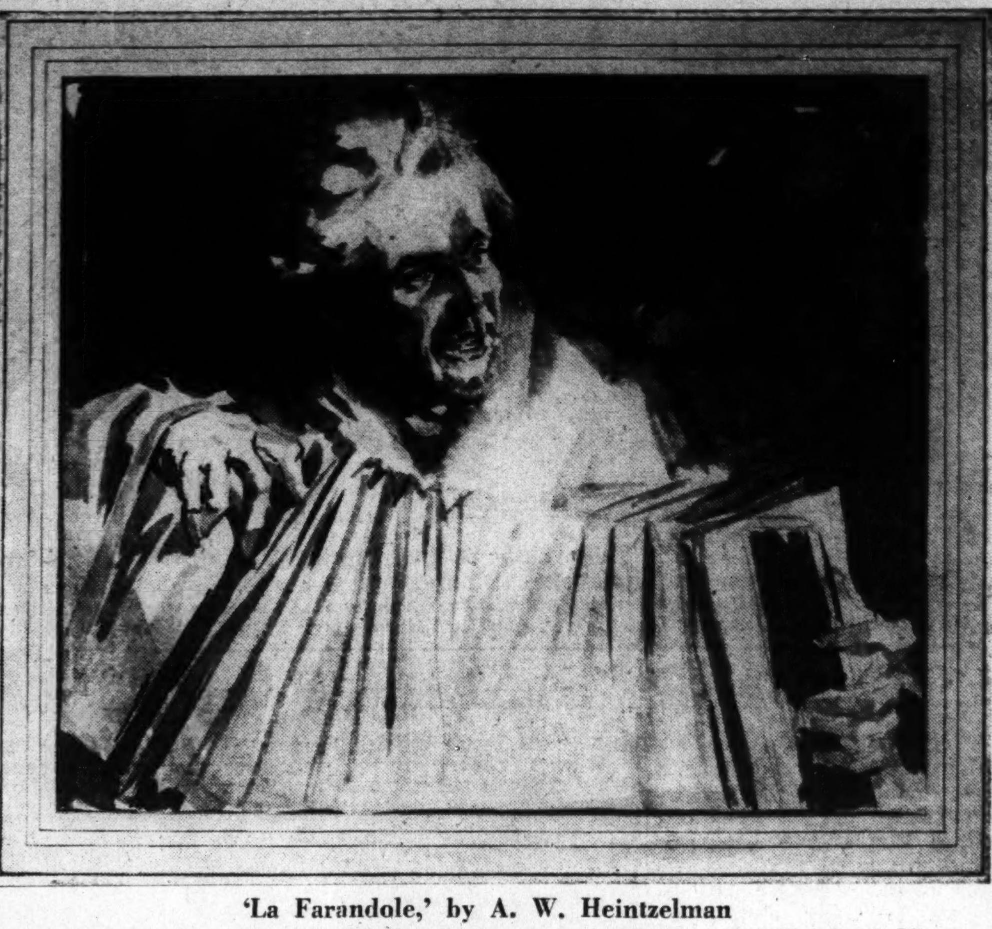
The Judy Canova Show brings Judy to the air in the first program of her new comedy and music series, assisted by Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra and Mel Blanc, comedian, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Another new comedy series begins tonight with Col. Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle, assisted by Eddie Green and Florence Halop. Paul Baron conducts the orchestra; Jeri Sullavan will be soloist, and Bobby Tucker's chorus completes the musical cast, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 7

12 noon WMEX 1510kc



'La Farandole,' by A. W. Heintzelman

Wash drawing by the curator of the Wiggin collection, now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

Drawings and Prints Shown At Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

The exhibition for July and August at the Boston Public Library consists of a selection of prints and drawings that were preparatory studies for those prints. They have been hung side by side.

Here is a splendid opportunity not only to see prints by modern masters of graphic art, but to study the manner in which they work. Some artists are known to draw directly upon the plate, especially those who possess a free technical style. Others, after years of practice, feel fully confident in laying down the line, and there is no risk in embarking immediately upon the plate. But, as the display reveals, comparatively few choose to work thus. In general an artist prepares a sketch, and frequently he will make a meticulous drawing in which all the lineaments are painstakingly indicated. The work upon the plate becomes a transfer, with some final touches.

What the display reveals is quality of temperament, impetuosity, restlessness on the one hand, and quiet patience on the other. Those etchers who specialize on architectural themes are naturally more circumspect, and their drawings are notable for steadiness and fine detail. Even the perfectionist commences with a certain breadth, feeling his way towards eventual boundaries.

At this stage, there is no wide margin of difference between the spontaneous and the strict draughtsman. But one elects to stop earlier than the other. The former considers the free stroke and allusive indication imaginatively rousing, while the other cherishes the niceties.

Gerald Brockhurst is a British painter and etcher with an inordinate devotion to miniature detail. The drawing, "Mélisande" reveals a capacity in this artist for breadth that may seem welcome after studying his amazingly microscopic drawings. However, years have shown that Brockhurst himself approves the finical manipulation.

Frederick L. Griggs' architectural fantasties are marvels of contrivance. With an artist of Griggs' caliber, whatever medium he employed, pencil or burin, it exacted inordinate skill and patience. What is interesting in the Library display is the fact that some draughtsmen seem to be impelled by the peculiar qualifications of the etching medium to work in a special way, while others seem to have selected it arbitrarily.

Frank Benson's preparatory sketch for "Redheads Coming" is obviously a memorandum of an impressive episode meant to be developed on the plate. Levon West's "Wild Horses," in charcoal, has the brevity and vigor which he tries to preserve on the plate. Kerr Eby seems to speak with the same graphic accent in pen-and-ink and in etching. There is no marked difference between the delicately graded dry-point and charcoal drawing by Martin Lewis. Herman Webster preserves sensitive vividness in his drawing that is not carried on to the plate. Arthur W. Heintzelman's "La Farandole" proves two differing undertakings; in wash drawing it is visualized in broad applications of pigment, while in the etching it is more firmly drawn with the bitten line and more dramatically shaded. One is impressionistic, the other chiaroscuro.

Henry Rushbury's "Lindisfarne Castle" shows the artist strengthening his visualization betwixt sketch and print. Alphonse Legros was as diligent in the initial drawing as he was in the etching. Anders Zorn conveyed to the plate something of the painterly feeling of flickering light and dancing shadows. Toulouse-Lautrec was always drawing whether with brush, burin, or crayon. His lithograph maintains the impromptu spirit, while the little pencil sketch is a saucy marginal jotting.

Jean Louis Forain remained the sketcher. Forain's drawings and etchings possess the unconventional characters of many modern French artists. They break down conventions of subject matter and technique. They register a growing awareness of class discrimination; they betoken that world revolution that has erupted and continued to erupt in various manifestations. The graphic artist has an especially well-adapted vehicle for shaping ideas. He can be bitter, derisive, didactic. His art is flexible.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Starring Dorothy Mackaill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself." Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Kenmore — "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Majestic—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 11:42 a. m., 2:49, 6:14, 9:39. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Jane Wyatt, Jackie Cooper. 10:08 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"China," Loretta Young. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Wings of Steel," "Forbidden Passage," "Radio Runaround," "Journey in Tunisia," "Unusual Occupations," cartoons, latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Telepix—"Paul Robeson," "Men of the Merchant Marine," "Hiking and Biking," "Rocky Mountain Ski Soldiers," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "China," Loretta Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:25. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:50. **Allston:** "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hit Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. **Regent:** "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, E. O'Brien. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. **Coolidge Corner:** "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. **Cleveland Circle:** "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8. **Harvard:** "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2, 8. **University:** "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley, Carole Landis. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. **Codman Square:** "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8. **Franklin:** "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 9. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2, 7:50. **Park:** "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Texas," 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 2:05, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:43, 4:50, 7:57. "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 2:58, 6:05, 9:12. **Mystic:** "The Avengers," Hugh William, Ralph Richardson. 3:35, 8:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:15, 7, 9:55. **Maplewood:** "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:54, 8:54. "Fall In," William Tracey, Jean Porter. 2:02, 8:02. **Orpheum:** "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:55, 8. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. 3:10, 9:15. **Strand:** "This Land Is Mine," George Sanders, Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3, 8:20. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert, Max Bauer. 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. **Fellsway:** "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. "Fighting Chetniks."

MELROSE—Melrose—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Night Plane From Chungking."

NATICK—Colonial: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The Avengers," R. Richardson. 2, 8. **Strand:** "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. **Capitol:** "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. **Strand:** "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:15, 8. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "China," Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. **Coolidge:** "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hello, Frisco Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "March of Time's Invasion."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Young and Willing," William Holden.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, H. Hillard.

WINTHOP—Winthrop: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 3:30, 7:50.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Musical Knights.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz."
5:30 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
5:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Clautier's Orch.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p.m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—Pass in Review: Army Show.
9:00 p. m.—Frank Singiser.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Mutual's News Conference.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Frederick Dvonch, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—A talk by Chinese children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKF, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Tunes of the British Isles. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Last Two Weeks of Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, are approaching the end of their fifty-eighth season.

There will be a guest leader on Sunday, July 11: Eugene Plotnikoff, the Russian conductor of New York, who will present an all-Russian program. Jesús Maria Sanromá will be the soloist Friday, when he will appear in Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor. On Wednesday Alexander Miller will appear as soloist in the first public performance of his second Piano Concerto. David Glazer, the clarinetist, will appear as soloist on Thursday in the first movement of Mozart's Concerto for that instrument. Leo Litwin will appear in the Rhapsody in Blue on the same evening, and likewise the Fort Devens Reception Center Sextette. On Saturday the soloist will be E. Power Biggs, in the Thirteenth Organ Concerto of Handel.

The programs for the week follow:

Wednesday, July 7, at 8:15

"Oxford Street," March, from "London Again" ... Eric Coates
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ... Mendelssohn
Chant Russe from Russian Concerto ... Lalo
Doublebass: Georges Moleux
Waltz of the Flowers, from the "Nutcracker" Suite ... Tchaikovsky
Concerto No. 2 for Piano and Orchestra ... Alexander Miller
(First performance)
The composer as soloist
Bolero ... Raval
"Strike up the Band" ... Gershwin
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ... Arranged by Lake
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge

Thursday, July 8

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ... Sousa
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ... Smetana
Waltz of the Flowers, from the "Nutcracker" Suite ... Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Clarinet (622) First Movement ... Mozart
Soloist: David Glazer
The Ride of the Valkyries ... Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue ... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Fort Devens Reception Center Sextette
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ... Hupfeld-Bodge
Song Fest, Medley
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge

Friday, July 9

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ... Sousa
Overture to "Mignon" ... Thomas
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ... McBride
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ... Strauss
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1 in B-flat minor ... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
"Over There," American War Song Selections.
Rhapsody in Blue ... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
Salute to our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge

Saturday, July 10

Slavonic Dance No. 15 in C major ... Dvořák
Toccata ... Frescobaldi
(Arranged by Kindler)
Concerto for Organ, "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale" ... Handel
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
Finale, Violin Concerto ... Mendelssohn
(The solo part played by the combined first violin section)
"Knightsbridge," March from "London Again" ... Eric Coates
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ... Strauss
Concert Piece for Piano and Orchestra ... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Victor Herbert Favorites ... Arranged by Sanford
Salute to our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge

Tonight at the Pops

Request Program

"Pomp and Circumstance," ... Elgar
"Tales From the Vienna Woods" ... Strauss
"Warsaw" Concerto ... Addinsell
"Bolero" ... Ravel
Largo from "Xerxes" ... Handel
"1812" Overture ... Tchaikovsky
"Salute to Our Fighting Forces" ... Arranged by Bodge
"As Time Goes By" ... Hupfeld
Arranged by Bodge
"Rhapsody in Blue" ... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection. Through August.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by 19th century Americans.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Etchings by Elias Grossman.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of books of the Renaissance.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of Our Allies, Belgium. Through July 18. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. Chinese export porcelain from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection; important recent accessions, including The Man on the Rope by Daumier, and other paintings, statuary and textiles; silver of the Hollis Street Church. Through July. Closed on Mondays, also on July 4.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

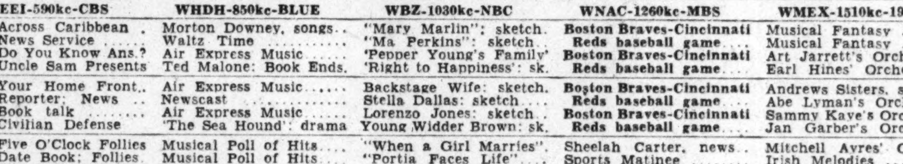
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.

Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Reds baseball game**	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Right to Happiness': sk.	**Reds baseball game**	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	**Reds baseball game**	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk.	**Reds baseball game**	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Chick Carter, Boy Det.'	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Archie Andrews': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 **J. Harsch**	Stars in Revue	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orch.	**Fulton Lewis, news**	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers: Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Ethel R. Harris, songs
7:45	Hour; songs; orch.	"You and the War"	quartet; orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Barney & His Westerners
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	**Volney Hurd, news**	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	**Judy Canova Show:**	**'Noah Webster Says': quiz,**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": from	You Shall Have Music
8:45	**comedy; or.; News**	**Haven MacQuarrie, mc**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fort Devens	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Col. Stoopnagle;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Frank Singiser, news	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; songs; or.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	George Olsen's Orch.	**J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-**	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Orchestra: music	**rade; C. Dragon's Orch.**	Carter": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama.	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Gracie Fields, songs	Shop: songs; comedy	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Voice of Poland"
10:30	Congress Speaks	Music of the Masters	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	garde: Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Art Kassell's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:30	**Invitation to Music:**	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	**"Sinfonietta": Frederick**	Day's End: music
11:45	**Maria Kurenko**	Sports; News	"Music You Want"	**Dvonch, conductor**	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade": band	News Views	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	**News of the World.**	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Network program	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ Recital: vocalists	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	The Breakfast Club	Military Band; news	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton, sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical program	"The Open Door": sk	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Yankee House Party; Va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	'Woman of America': sk.	riety Show; Orchestra	Mason
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	"Merry Go Round": Or.;	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	Fashion talk; News	**"Council for Democracy"**
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	Beverly Mahr, songs	George & Dixie: Music	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	State Dept. of Education:	Guiding Light: drama	Sports comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	speakers; orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Reds baseball game**	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Les Brown's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	**Reds baseball game**	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Dinah Shore, songs
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	**Reds baseball game**	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Harry James's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr	Young Widder Brown: sk.	**Reds baseball game**	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news	Red Nichol's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter, Boy Det.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Today at Duncans	Newscast	Diana Gayle, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 **J. Harsch**	Stars in Revue	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Norman Clotier's Strings	"California Melodies":	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments.	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz with	Attuck's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchestra
9:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	Frank Singiser, news	**Classical Album: Cop-**
9:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	**land's Music for the**
9:30	**Jack Carson Va-**	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Soldiers With Wings":	**Theater**
9:45	**riety Show; guests**	Dance Orchestra; sports	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet Orch.; drama	**Classical Album**
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	**Strauss' "The Bat"**	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Voice of the Army
10:30	"Elwell's Weekly"	Music of the Masters	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:15	Jose Iturbi	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

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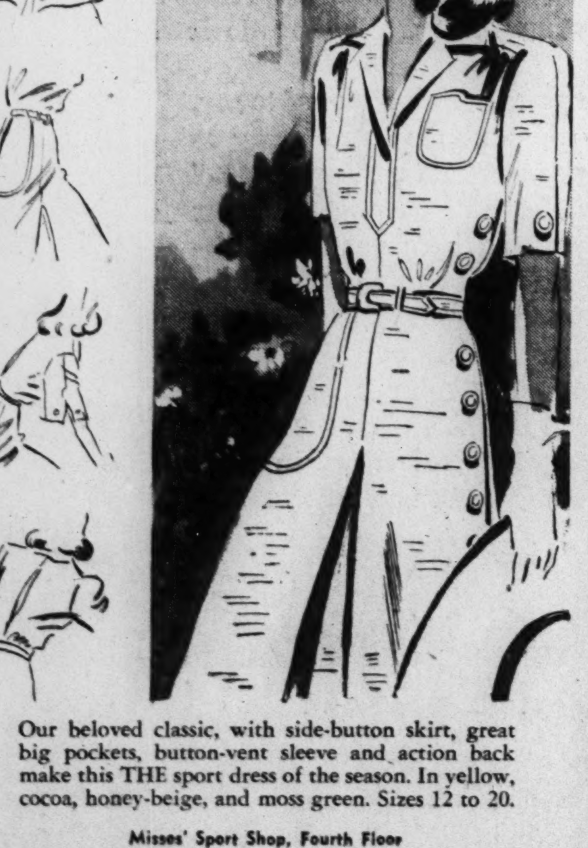

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'ACTION in the NORTH ATLANTIC'
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COMFORTABLY COOLED
Next Mat. Saturday 2:30
"JUNIOR MISS"
No Matinee Tomorrow
Bargain Wed. Mats. Resumed July 14
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats
EVES. & SAT. MATS. Eves. $2.20

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THE VAGABOND KING
Music by FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's 'IF I WERE KING'
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Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:25

Glenn Miller's Band In Khaki Rated High

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6—Capt. Glenn Miller, leading American dance band leader, who broke up his million-dollar aggregation to join the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, today has working under him in khaki a band which, measured in civilian values and style, is still "worth a million."

This unit of 27 musicians, however, members of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command School here at Yale University, though it bears the unmistakeable stamp of Glenn Miller, drops its military tasks weekly to pick up its scripts and instruments to "plug" the TTC instead.

For the next four Saturdays beginning July 10, the proceedings will be radiocast over CBS network from 2:05 to 2:30 p. m., WEEI, locally.

'I Sustain the Wings'

With music and drama the TTC lads under Captain Miller are showing the meaning of "I Sustain the Wings"—motto of the Command in which they are serving—in the stories of the men in the Air Force on the ground who help to "keep 'em flying."

"I Sustain the Wings" is a combination of Hollywood, Carnegie Hall, 52nd Street, and big time radiocasting. Representing the Hollywood sector are Corporal Broderick Crawford, featured screen and stage player, and Private Damian O'Flynn, featured film player, who uphold creditably the principal dramatic chores in this program. Corporal Tony Martin of the films and recording is principal soloist.

Corporal George Ockner, violinist, who heads the string section of 12 players, formerly played in the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy, and there are also former members of the Philharmonic and Cleveland Orchestras in the group to represent the Carnegie Hall sector.

'Balls of Fire'

Captain Miller, always a leader in the 52nd Street contingent, has gathered around him a group of musicians who were, and are, "balls of fire" to use swing argot, in any band. They include Corporal Ray McKinley, who sparked his own band at the drums, and was with Will Bradley and Jimmy Dorsey before that; and Jerry Gray, song writer and arranger for Captain Miller.

Sergeant Trigger Alpert slapped the bass with Captain Miller's civilian band, and does the same stint here with the same verve; Corporal Mel Powell, who plays the piano, was a young keyboard wonder with Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Sergeant Zeke Zarchy, trumpeter, tootled his instrument with such units as Bob Crosby, Benny Goodman, and Glenn Miller in the past; Sergeant Hank Freeman played saxophone and clarinet with Artie Shaw's Orchestra.

Other name band caliber instrumentalists include Private First Class "Chuck" Gentry, Corporal "Peanut" Hucko, Corporal Jim Pridly, and Private First Class "Steve" Steck.

Sergeant George Voutsas, who has been a producer of network radio shows for 15 years, is TTC producer of "I Sustain the Wings" and is responsible for its entirely professional manner in front of the microphones. Assisting him in the script are Sergeant Sol Meyer, former Hollywood script writer, Private First Class Paul Houston, and Private Ivan Tors.

If the salaries which the talented members of the cast could demand as civilians were added to the cost of the show, a prospective sponsor would have to pay about $27,000 weekly for just the talent. This show will never be sponsored, naturally, being a voluntary contribution of these lads in khaki to the cause of the TTC.

When he is not directing this band, which is obviously one of his pet projects, Captain Miller directs the entire national musical program of the TTC from its headquarters at Knollwood Field, Southern Pines, N. C. This includes supervision of 45 bands, within whose membership are the nucleus of many dance bands. Captain Miller comes up to New Haven from Knollwood each week to conduct rehearsals.

Jiu-Jitsu Teacher

Corporal Crawford teaches the art of jiu-jitsu to air cadets when he is not radio acting; Cpl. Ray McKinley, who joined as a musician, switches from music like "Washington Post" and "Boston Commandery" marches to such high-powered jazz specialties as the "Anvil Chorus" which the band served up hot and sizzling in the typical driving Miller style. Others in the band are engaged either in music, or technical or administrative work aside from the radio program.

Twenty-eight of the members belong to the authorized band which participates in the daily retreat ceremony at sunset and plays for the cadet messes.

Does music contribute to morale? Definitely, Captain Miller said. Checks have been made that show 75 per cent of the men leave midday mess with renewed energy and an esprit de corps which is directly attributable to the mess concerts.

Someday Captain Miller hopes to be able to transcribe some popular music into march tempo. Captain Miller visualizes such popular tunes as "Blues in the Night," "St. Louis Blues," and many other standard popular tunes played in street parades. "The public really knows and loves this music," he said.

"Where would you put Trigger Alpert, Ray McKinley and other such musicians whose equipment is unmanageable in a parade," we inquired. "That's easy, put them in jeeps right behind the marching band," Captain Miller replied. "There's nothing very radical about it," he stated. "Circuses have carried their music around in vans for years."

Italy Seen Soon Out of War, But Reich Not 'Cracking'

A prediction that Italy would be eliminated from the war "in the near future" was made in an Independence Day address yesterday by Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston, but the House majority leader added that he could see nothing to indicate "that Germany is weakening now as she did in 1918."

Speaking at the traditional patriotic exercises in Faneuil Hall, Mr. McCormack declared, however, that "when the collapse comes it will come quickly." His speech followed a short parade in downtown Boston and flag raising ceremonies at City Hall.

"We do not entertain the same feeling of bitterness towards the people of Italy that we do toward those of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan," Mr. McCormack told the audience, which included Mayor Tobin and Parade Marshal Eric W. Ojerholm, U. S. M. C. "It has been apparent for a long time that the heart of the average person in Italy is not engaged in this war.

Would Relieve Russia

"However, whether Italy makes peace terms or not, every indication points to the fact that Italy's days of active participation in this war will be over in the near future. This will bring immediate relief to our Russian ally, and every one will admit that Russia has played a heroic part in this dreadful conflict."

Some of the tangible results promised by Italy's withdrawal from the conflict and mentioned by Mr. McCormack yesterday would be the necessary use of German reserves instead of Italian divisions in the Balkan peninsula, United Nations control of the Mediterranean, and the gaining of airfields within bombing distance of eastern Germany, a new reservoir of Nazi industry.

A more far-reaching result, perhaps, intimated by the speaker, who is often considered the spokesman for the Administration here, is more vigorous prosecution of the war against Japan on behalf of China with substantial parts of the British and American fleets no longer needed on the Mediterranean sailing to the Far East.

China Getting More Aid

"I can also say without disclosing any military secrets," Mr. McCormack added, "that President Roosevelt appreciates the importance of the part China plays in the Far East theater of war, and that he has and will see that everything possible is done to give Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his brave men the maximum assistance possible. Increased aid is already flowing to China."

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Colonel Sullivan Off to Washington On N. E. Problems

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, will leave Boston tonight for Washington to confer with various Federal officials relative to the heating oil, food, and feed grain outlook for Massachusetts.

Colonel Sullivan, whose trip to Washington is being made at the direction of Governor Saltonstall, will report the results of his conferences to the Governor upon his return later this week.

Meanwhile, it was announced by Oscar F. Ostby, assistant deputy administrator, Solid Fuel Administration for War, that a conference will be held in the State House, Thursday, July 8, at 1:30 p. m., to discuss plans for providing an adequate supply of solid fuel next winter for poultry brooders.

Representatives of the poultry industry from the six New England States and a group interested in the distribution of anthracite will attend the conference. The meeting will be held in Room 448.

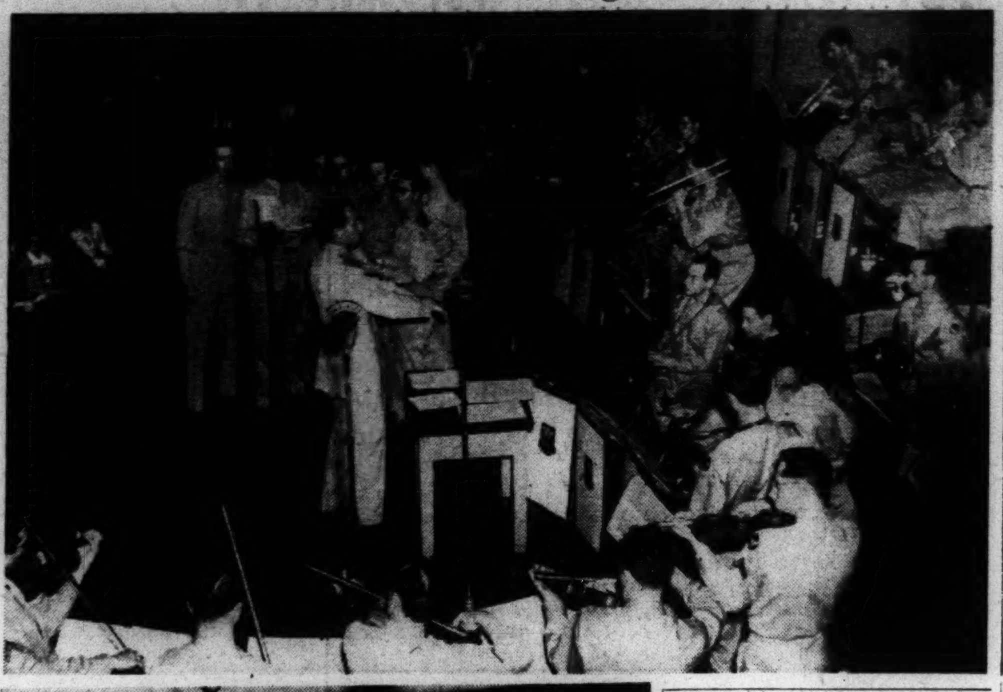
Postmasters Nominated

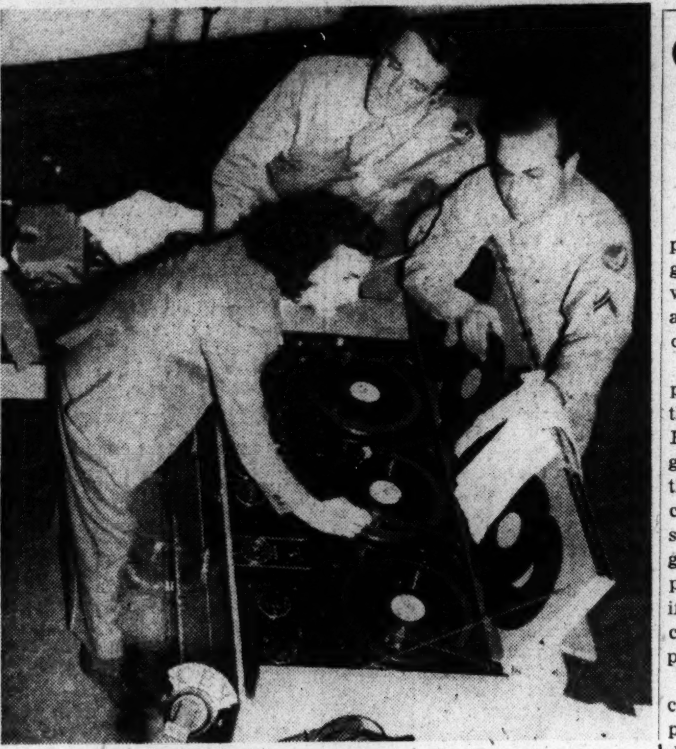
WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated these postmasters:

Massachusetts — Mattapoisett: Alice M. Corey.

Rhode Island—Allenton: Walter B. Kingsley.

Musician Hits 'High Note'





A. A. F. Technical Training Command

Miller Rhythm for Army Air Forces

Scene taken during a radiocast of "I Sustain the Wings," the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command School program, from the stage of Woolsey Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. In center, Capt. Glenn Miller is shown directing the orchestra, with singing chorus grouped around a microphone in back of him. Lower, Margaret (Maggie) Ochs, sound-effects engineer of Station WEEI, Boston, pauses at sound table during a rehearsal moment to confer with Damian O'Flynn, former Hollywood player now an actor on the program, and Sergeant George Voutsas, producer of the program for the T. T. C.

Used Motion Picture Cameras Are Sought by Marine Corps

War Activities in New England

Civilians with certain types of motion-picture cameras and equipment are urged by the Marine Corps to rise to the patriotic occasion and sell them to the Corps for immediate use in a vital activity in the war.

The most needed equipment is the 16-millimeter Cine Kodak Special, complete with carrying case, lenses and filters with adapters.

Those who know where this equipment can be found are urged to write Lieut. Commander Berkeley Wheeler at One, Court Street, Boston, or telephone Lafayette 7500, where a complete list of required items is on file. Full details as to age, condition, price and description of the equipment should be given, to help the Marines classify the items for purchase.

Guardsmen in Review

War workers, bankers, lawyers, ministers, bakers and other civilians who for at least 12 hours a week are on duty as members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve will stage their first parade tomorrow evening on Boston Common, when 1,500 of them in uniform will be reviewed by Capt. A. C. Marts, Coast Guard Volunteer Port Security Officer from Washington, and by other officials.

Representing the 18 flotillas now on duty between Beverly and Scituate, the reservises will appear in their dress blues, forming behind their own T. R. Band and the Guard Band of the Port of Boston.

Beach Rules

Persons visiting restricted areas of the coast must have no cameras, binoculars, spy glass or any signal device, according to the First Service Command in a reminder to vacationists that most of the beaches between Florida and Maine are so restricted.

"Save not only yourself, but those charged with enforcing the order a lot of trouble," urges the Command's headquarters.

Variety Show

Dedicated to the Wacs, Waves, Spars, and women Marines, a "Gay Ninety Variety Show" is being staged by the Boston Park Department tomorrow night at Fens Stadium, beginning at 8 p. m.

Phillips Academy

Teletypewriter maintenance is being taught at Phillips Academy, Andover, under a program based on a series of eight-week courses each with 25 members of the Army Signal Corps. Graduates qualify as foremen for maintenance crews; 12 from each class receive three and a half weeks more training to be graduated as "supervisors."

Training is conducted by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the Corps providing the equipment.

A basic means of Army communications, the teletypewriter is used with wire or radio circuits and has a top speed of 75 words a minute; typing on one machine causes the keys on another machine, which may be thousands of miles away, to type out the message.

Seabees' Song

Sheet music, band arrangements or orchestrations of "Song of the Seabees" are available free upon request to the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department in Washington, in care of Commander E. J. Spaulding, Room 1305, Navy Building. The song is the theme for the Navy's construction battalions.

Another Submarine

As the tenth undersea boat in 19 weeks to slide down the Electric Boat Company's ways at Groton, Conn., the U. S. S. Angler was launched Sunday. Sponsor was Mrs. Patrick H. Drewry of Petersburg, Va., wife of a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Witnessing the event was Capt. Frank T. Cable, commander of the first successful sub ever launched in the United States, according to Navy officials. He commanded the Holland, launched in Groton in 1896 and delivered to the Navy four years later. He has been employed at the plant since it was organized in 1899.

'Only Our Job'

Mrs. George F. Brady of Somerville has five sons in uniform, works in a war plant and superintends the activities of 10 other children and her mother. Feeling there's nothing remarkable about it all, she simply comments:

"We're only doing our job."

Two Stars to Meet

Ted Williams, former Red Sox star and now a member of the armed services, and Babe Ruth, king of the home run hitters, will meet for the first time at Fenway Park on Monday, July 12. The occasion will be the Fifth Annual Field Day sponsored by Mayor Tobin. Proceeds go to finance hot lunches for the needy.

Draft Appeals Board

Justice John S. Buttles of the State Supreme Court, was named by Governor Wills this week, as a member of the draft appeals board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William R. McFeeters, Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Greater Use Of Share-Ride Plan Is Urged

Expansion of the share-the-ride plan could result in savings of gasoline up to 750,000 gallons a week, the State Planning Board advised Governor Saltonstall today.

Based on a re-survey of employee transportation throughout the Commonwealth, the Planning Board reported that although the group-ride campaign instituted by the Governor through the Massachusetts War Transportation Conservation Committee has produced good results there is still opportunity to make further saving if car-owning workers would fully co-operate in the share-the-ride plan.

Passenger loads already have increased from 1.6 to 2.6 persons per car and the Board's study indicates that an average of as many as for persons per car is practicable if full co-operation is obtained.

Further expansion of the plan will result in a saving of up to 1,500 tires a week, the Board estimates.

Britain's Future in India Viewed as Economic Adviser

Great Britain's future in India, in the opinion of Anup Singh, Indian Nationalist leader, is likely to be one of economic and technical adviser rather than one of ruler. Speaking this morning at the 12th annual New England Institute of International Relations, held this year at Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Center, he added that Japan had lost her opportunity to lead the Asiatic peoples.

Years ago, he explained, the people of India used to feel that the Japanese, being the most modern of the Asiatics, might be considered leaders, but their resort to aggressive methods had lost them Indian support. He referred to bitterness caused in India in 1924 against the United States because of restrictive legislation which stopped immigration. Today, he said, the people are chiefly occupied with the struggle against imperialism.

Plans for world order were discussed by Philip Jacob, Associate Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, who pointed out that the arguments of the public were behind the times, inasmuch as government policies had already been determined.

World issues, he added, have not been settled as far as public opinion is concerned, and that is a very important fact. He discussed the dangers of governments planning for continuation of nations as in the past, with national aims that do not consider the general human welfare.

A similar note of stress on widening the viewpoint was urged by Maynard C. Krueger, Head of Social Studies Department at the University of Chicago. One of the outstanding complaints requiring healing he diagnosed as "myopia," stating people can easily see the moral courses to take among their relations and friends, but can be indifferent to a crime against people thousands of miles away and of a different color.

In his address last evening, he deplored the growing arrogance of nationalism and said, "The economic hope of world peace rests in international democratic collectivism."

Among the speakers at the opening session yesterday was William F. Sollman, who, prior to the rise of Hitler, was for 14 years a member of the German Reichstag. Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito, he said, were not in themselves the causes of the world crisis, adding, "I have thought about the causes of war for more than 40 years and must confess I have never found an answer. I have delved into the works of many writers, and doubt whether any of them know any more about the causes of war than that ancient Hebrew before the dawn of history who wrote about Cain and Abel."

Maynard Krueger

Gave address at early sessions of twelfth annual New England Institute of International Relations being held this year at Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Mass.

His experience in the two camps, he said, had however led him to believe that on the Allied side alone it it possible to reconstruct a sound world, because on the other side no ideas of freedom can be expressed.

Democracy, he added, is not only a political and economic system, but a personal attitude.

Speakers this evening will be Dr. Singh again, and Dr. H. Duncan Hall, Australian who was formerly an official in the League of Nations in Geneva, and who spoke yesterday on the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Hospital Names Brace

Lloyd D. Brace, of Dover, has been named a member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He succeeds Sewall H. Fessenden. Mr. Brace is Director and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, Trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and a Director of the United Merchants and Manufacturers Bank.

Mrs. Patton Plans Talk To 'Homekeepers'

Mrs. George S. Patton, wife of Major General Patton, prefers to talk to "homekeepers" not just "wives" when she is asked to share her wisdom born of long experience with those who today are keeping up the home front for men serving in the battle areas.

"Homekeeper" applies to the older people, too, she said, men as well as women. She is delighted to see these people coming into their own right now. "This is a banner year for them and also for the handicapped," she commented. "It is wonderful how they are finding useful places in industry and in caring for children."

The General's wife is going to talk about these homekeepers and their jobs at a meeting at the Boston Y. W. C. A. this evening. The Army and Navy Officers' Wives Club of Boston has invited her to address a group of officers and their wives.

This is the third war in which Mrs. Patton's husband has seen service and when she advises homekeepers not to worry, never to listen to rumors or repeat them, always to write cheerful letters, and to keep busy at some form of war work, she does so because she has learned what is best both for those at home and those overseas.

One of the nicest things about family life is sharing, she says, and in wartime this can be continued if those at home will read and study about the work and regulations of their men and the places where they have gone. "I myself have been reading drill regulations for years," she laughed.

Mrs. Patton emphasizes that the War Department does not wish wives to follow their men from camp to camp in this country. She feels strongly, too, that the mothers of small children should not leave the home for any kind of job if they can possibly help it.

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Stiff Russian Defense Blunts New German Smashes

Continued from Page 1

been flung back with heavy losses all along the 165-mile central front from Orel to Belgorod, the Russians reported as the long-expected Nazi summer offensive moved into its second day.

Despite terrific destruction to their armored units, amounting in some cases to as high as 50 per cent of total attacking strength, the Nazi Army kept boring into the heavily defended positions. In only isolated sectors, however, have they penetrated the defense lines, Red Army leaders said.

The Russian midnight communiqué said that in the initial hours of the battle Red Army units destroyed 586 tanks and 203 planes.

The midday communiqué reported an additional 152 tanks were knocked out of the fight, including a number of the new 60-ton Tiger tanks. In one sector alone in the Orel-Kursk area, the bulletin said, Soviet troops destroyed 50 out of a German unit of 100 tanks. The communiqué also reported 4,000 Germans had been slain in this area and 2,000 more in one sector of the Belgorod front.

Orel, at the northern end of the 165-mile central front, is about 200 miles south of Moscow. Kursk is halfway betwen Orel and Belgorod, the southern terminus which lies about 250 miles northwest of Rostov, Russian-held gateway to the Caucasus.

Only three miles from Kursk, important commercial center held by the Russians, the Armies are fighting over the river system of the Dnieper. The entire central front is a region of fields and forests, endowed with good black earth. Hundreds of lumbering tanks already have flattened many fields of ripening grain.

Moscow disptches said the Russian people feel that this is the last great test for the Red Army. They are confident but soberly aware of the great effort involved.

The German communiqué reported heavy fighting in the Belgorod and Kursk areas and declared it grew out of "a successful local attack by German infantry" in the Belgorod sector followed by "strong Soviet counterattacks."

A later Berlin broadcast denied that the Germans had launched a large-scale offensive and declared that reports that the goal of this operation was the occupation of Moscow was nonsensical.

Meanwhile dispatches reaching Moscow from the front told of the start of the battle just after dawn July 5.

The Nazis, these advices said, used classic tactics—a smashing artillery barrage coupled with heavy air bombardment designed to destroy Russian men and guns and blast a path through the Russian line for the German infantry and armored divisions.

The Germans were firing with everything they had—long-range batteries, medium-range cannon, howitzers, multiple-barreled mortars, and even short-range weapons were rolled out before the German front line.

Russian Batteries Open Withering Fire

Russian batteries countered with withering fire and, as the artillery duels continued, the Germans attempted various strategems—such as suddenly switching targets—in an effort to confuse the Russian troops. The various ruses failed, and Soviet artillerists succeeded in silencing a number of German batteries, the Russians said.

During the artillery duels Red Army infantrymen crouched in dugouts and slit trenches. When German tanks and infantry began their advance toward the Russian lines the infantry resumed their places along the firing line.

The dispatches said the first wave to reach the Russian positions found that the heavy barrage designed to hack lanes through the Soviet lines had failed and that the Russian infantry was still there.

The succeeding steps in the assault apparently found the Germans employing the familiar pattern of attack by tank units, followed by infantry with small groups of bombers supporting from the air.

The first enemy attack was begun early in the morning. A group of German infantry preceded by several tanks came out into no-man's land as the smoke from the artillery battle was rolling away. They were quickly repulsed by fire from front-line Soviet detachments, the Russians declared.

Twenty minutes later, however, they said, it became obvious that this attack was only to divert attention from a large-scale thrust which began along a neighboring sector.

This time large German infantry forces rushed into the battle on a narrow sector of the front. Leading the way, front-line reports said, were more than 200 German tanks of all sizes and descriptions, including the heavy Tigers such as the Americans and British already have faced in Tunisia.

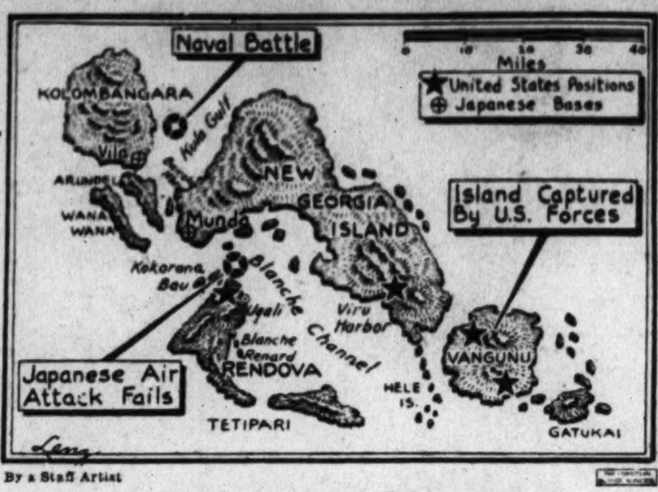
Low-flying groups of bombers numbering from 20 to 30 in a flight came ahead of advancing ground forces.

In the Orel-Kursk sector, the Russians said, 100 tanks broke through their defenses, but Soviet infantry barred the way to oncoming Nazi foot troops while artillery in the rear shelled the tanks. The Germans were reported to have swung around on clanking caterpillar treads and rolled into swift retreat after 38 of the 100 tanks were damaged.

The Russians admitted the Germans succeeded in occupying two settlements in one sector of the Belgorod front, but said they were dislodged by counterattacks and retreated, leaving hundreds of casualties on the field.

Southwest of Mtsensk, which is about 50 miles northeast of Orel, the Russians reported that two regiments of German infantry captured Russian trenches in the vicinity of an important hill. At the day's end, however, the Red Army struck a counterblow which drove out the Germans and left them completely re-established, the midday communiqué said. It was estimated that the Germans lost 600 killed in the assault.

The offensive was not unexpected by the Russians. For weeks they have predicted that it was soon to come, and even said that it would begin in the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod area.



By a Staff Artist

Developments in Solomons

The area shown above is the focal point in the developing Allied offensive in the South Pacific. Boxes explain newest actions. No details are available on the progress of the reported naval battle off New Georgia Island.

Mediterranean:

30 Nazi Fighters Downed by Allies

Allied air forces, spearheaded by United States Flying Fortresses, which shot down 30 German fighters, struck heavy blows at Axis resistance on July 5 in battles for air supremacy over Sicily and Sardinia, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

The smashing aerial offensive against the Italian outpost islands went through its third straight day with bombers roaring over Gerbini, Marsala, Licata, Sciacca, and Catania in Sicily and Villacidro in Sardinia—all of them bases for the defending Axis aerial fleets.

In 24 hours ending July 5, 42 enemy planes were shot down, against a loss of 12 Allied planes, it was stated officially.

The pummeling by planes of the Northwest African Command was joined again by United States heavy bombers of the Middle East force which struck the Sicilian ferry terminus of Messina. The bombers started fires in the harbor, hit the railway station, supply depot engine sheds, a barracks, downed three enemy planes, and then returned without loss.

Flying Fortresses striking at Gerbini won what is considered one of the greatest single-mission victories of the entire Mediterranean campaign by knocking down 30 out of more than 100 German fighters attacking them.

One of the greatest individual victories emerged, too, when Staff Sergeant Benjamin Warmer of San Francisco destroyed seven fighters.

Despite the spectacular and seemingly suicidal tactics of the Germans, the Fortresses successfully reached and bombed Gerbini, where they showered explosives over the main airfield and nine satellite fields.

Less than 30 of the big four-engined craft participated in the raid. Outnumbered about four to one, they shot down an average of one enemy plane apiece and destroyed an estimated 25 more parked on the ground.

Three Fortresses were lost.

Meanwhile, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, small bodies of British troops dashed on to the beaches of Axis-held Crete from shallow-draft vessels on the night of July 4, raided airfields, destroyed grounded planes, left a number of oil dumps afire, and withdrew safely. The raid was announced in a Cairo communiqué.

In a radiocast to the Greek patriots on Crete, the British Ministry of Information in London quickly pointed out that "this is not an invasion" and cautioned them not to betray themselves by premature resistance.

"The day is coming when the signal will be given for the warriors of Crete to fight side by side with the invasion forces to exact justice for your enemy's crimes," the radiocast added. "Until then stay in your places."

South Pacific:

Allies Press Battle By Air and Sea

The Solomons area of the Pacific offensive flamed with continued action both on the sea, where American warships daringly moved above the ground front into Kula Gulf, and in the air over newly-seized Rendova Island, Allied Headquarters in Australia reported.

A Navy communiqué from Washington indicated Japanese and American warships had been in a batle in the Kula Gulf. A communiqué from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur made no reference to such a battle but did confirm an earlier announcement from Washington that United States warship in the Gulf had shelled Japanese positions.

"Sufficient details have not yet been reecived to give the results of this engagement," a Navy Communiqué said, "but it is believed that while some damage was suffered by the United States force, considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy."

In a short engagement on July 3, United States warships put a force of three Japanese cruisers and four destroyers to flight.

Simultaneously, the Navy announced that the 2,100-ton United States destroyer Strong was torpedoed and sunk the night of July 4 while engaged in shelling Japanese defenses at Vila and Bairoko on Kula Gulf, which lies between New Georgia Island and Kolombangart Island.

The naval clash erupted early on the morning of July 6 (Solomons time, July 5 United States time), following a heavy attack by American Liberator bombers the previous evening against Japanese installations on Ballale Island in the Shortland group 150 miles to the north of New Georgia Island.

Progress for United States ground troops in the Central Solomons also was evidenced in official reports from South Pacific Headquarters to the effect that Americans have gained control of Vangunu Island in the face of stubborn Japanese resistance. Capture of strategically important Vura Village on the south coast of Vangunu, which lies southwest of New Georgia, had been announced previously from Washington and Australia, and this success apparently hastened the fall of the entire island.

Fires at the enemy air base of Vila, Kolombangara Island, on the west side of Kula Gulf, and at Bairoko Anchorage, New Georgia, on the east side were set both by the shells of the warships and bombs dropped by Mitchell medium bombers the night of July 4 and in the predawn of July 5. Later, dive bombers dropped 1,000-pound bombs on Bairoko, which is above the menaced enemy air base of Munda, also in New Georgia.

Over Rendova, which is within artillery shelling distance of Munda, the Japanese sent 40 Zeros in a continued effort to balk expansion of American action in that sector. Outnumbered United States fighter planes shot down two of the Zeros and dispersed the remainder while losing one plane, the pilot of which was saved. The Japanese now have lost 157 planes over Rendova in almost daily sky fights since the island was invaded June 30.

The Solomons arm of the offensive virtually monopolized developments reported in the communiqué. At the other end of the 700-mile arc at Salamaua, New Guinea, the only action reported was bombardment of the Salamaua airdrome and air attacks on enemy positions between Salamaua and the Nassau Bay area, 12 miles down the coast, where Americans landed on June 30.

Another air strike in the Solomons area was directed by torpedo bombers at the enemy seaplane base at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island above New Georgia.

The communiqué made no mention of ground action, either in the Solomons or on northeastern New Guinea.

China:

Chiang Sees Victory In Coming Year

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the conflict with Japan, "In the seventh year of our war of resistance, an offensive that will deal crushing blows to the enemy will be started in various theaters of the world and there will be an unending stream of victories.

"Our war of resistance and the world war situation on this day have reached the highest peak of our up-hill struggle," he went on. "One step beyond will be smooth sailing for us."

His message was one of a series of confident predictions from Chinese leaders of a complete Allied victory and elimination of Japan as a military power.

Declaring the situation in the Far East has changed greatly for the better in the past year, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister and Army Chief of Staff, said the outcome of the struggle is now assured beyond all doubt.

While the United Nations are growing stronger daily, he asserted, Japan is facing an acute manpower shortage, is far weaker in the sea strength, has been surpassed in the air, and is running into difficult material and food problems.

The War Minister placed the total number of Japanese casualties at around 3,000,000 men, including losses inflicted by United States and British forces.

Estimating Japan's first-line planes at not more than 3,000, General Ho declared it should not be difficult for the United Nations to wipe out the enemy air force and cover a direct attack on Japan when the time comes.

Scenes on New Georgia; Precision of Invasion

Continued from Page 1

momentarily expecting contact with enemy ground troops and air bombing.

The entire operation was a masterpiece of amphibious operation executed in true Marine style. Three and a half hours after the order for departure of the troops, units were loaded and waiting the order to shove off.

The first encounter with the enemy came shortly after embarkation when enemy bombers attacked shipping near by. Though they did not succeed in pressing the attack on our ships despite the brilliant moon, one plane passing overhead attempted strafing from a high altitude, resulting in a short burst on our guns.

Uncharted Waters

The remainder of the trip was unopposed, though it passed through known enemy submarine waters and within range of enemy land-based aircraft. A few hours before dawn we were forced to halve our speed and navigate the interisland waters mostly uncharted and naturally without the aid of navigation facilities. At one point the vessel I was accompanying shuddered as the bottom scraped a submerged reef. At another point we glided soundless between a pair of islands hardly 150 yards apart.

Expecting machine-gun fire to open on us at any minute we moved thus for several hours seeking a landing beach as yet unapproached by American troops.

Natives at several places on the shore lighted bonfires as we passed to guide us.

Aboard our ship troops in camouflage jungle uniforms sprawled out on every inch of the deck space on the top side and below catching catnaps. They remained dressed for instant action, keeping their rifles handy.

Troop officers did not give any impression of proceeding on a dangerous mission, sitting in the wardroom all night long discussing baseball scores, life back home, and the prospect of having to leave good chow and resort to jungle rations for the undetermined period of their operation.

Youthful faces and idle chatter did not bespeak the fact that they are among the most capable and at the same time the toughest land combat troops in the world. A British companion who partook in Commando operations remarked while en route that the two Allied spearhead forces are about equal in daring, toughness, and precision.

Barges Spread Out

An hour before dawn reveille awakened all the sleeping troops and the landing barges were lowered part of the way for an instant shove-off. When the order was given for the first wave to embark Higgins boats manned by Navy coxswains and gunners moved off without sound, spreading out to hit the beach at any spot should possible opposition be met.

The boat I landed with was driven by a youth hardly more than 17, but his skill was apparent as he guided the boat to the shore, dodging other landing craft and maneuvering so as to land at the precise moment.

The second wave brought supplies and ammunition in rubber boats after the preceding combat wave determined that no immediate opposition was likely.

Once ashore the troops began digging slit trenches for possible bombing, setting up a defensive ring of outposts and organizing patrols.

As the only American correspondent accompanying the mission I was soon sitting in a jungle grove a few thousand yards from the nearest Japanese units awaiting the first word of contact with our troops.

Though some distance from the Japanese airfields at Munda and Vila the area was believed bivouacked for a sizeable number of enemy troops. Though the present operation is one of relatively small scale and of a temporary nature, it is the first invasion of enemy territory by a force of any size, and illustrates how the South Pacific forces are able to take the offensive at any minute.

Natives Pro-Allied

The scene of many colorful chapters of South Pacific plantation and trading history, New Georgia is mostly a dense jungle studded with hills rising to 2,000 feet.

The natives are predominantly pro-Allied and at the moment native scouts clustering around me are reporting to the commanding official the location of enemy forces and possible jungle trails and eyeing combat equipment with a gleam of admiration and longing. Some sport Japanesse helmets and rifles, bespeaking previous encounters.

Allies Drive on Munda, 200 Miles From Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

Island and is the back door for supplies to Munda. This, too, was shelled by American warships, and during daylight hours yesterday was blasted by 1,000-pound bombs from five bombers.

Further afield at another enemy base, Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, further attempt by bombing to break down Japanese powers of counterattack was made.

If these places can be neutralized, then the Japanese have to come several hundred miles from the Buin and Faisi area before they can bring some relief to their hard-pressed troops in New Georgia.

Navy in Firm Control

So far, American naval forces reign supreme in the waters immediately surrounding this field of operations and as yet the enemy hasn't attempted to bring up any heavier stuff to challenge Allied control.

As long as this position remains, Allied prospects are good, even though the Japanese can send 40 Zeros over Rendova to try conclusions with the Allied fighter patrol that keeps a day-long watch over beachhead landings.

It will probably be some time before the first fruits of the present operations can be harvested. A lot has to be done before Allied forces can be properly deployed for further moves.

For this reason, no one here is counting chickens before they are hatched. Natural difficulties on sea and land are tremendous.

Maneuvering of ships in these confined, reef-ridden islands is hazardous in the extreme, calling for intimate personal knowledge of local channels.

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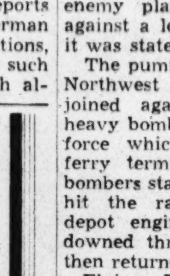

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Vital New Age in the Air Is Found Awaiting Peace

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—If the United Nations can establish a freedom of the air, similar to freedom of the seas, mankind will enter a new age in the postwar world—"an air age, more promising in terms of human welfare than any in history."

This is the conclusion of a survey just completed by the Foreign Policy Association into the revolutionary changes which the modern transport plane is bringing in the field of transportation, changes which will be as profound in civil aviation as has already been achieved in war by military aircraft.

The survey, prepared by Howard P. Whidden, Jr., of the Association's Research Staff, points out that, as a result of war developments, "expansion of international air transport after the war at an even faster rate than in the '30s can be anticipated." But international airlines will expand, says the author, "only if their task is viewed in proper perspective by governments and aviation interests the world over, and if expansion does not become the subject of international wrangling."

Depends on World Harmony

Mr. Whidden emphasizes that the great potentialities of the air age will be lost if national antagonisms are permitted to restrict the speed and scope of international aviation and he cites the following five main alternatives for the postwar regime governing global air transport operations:

1—A renewal of the pre-1939 system, which involved the "closed sky" principle in combination with reciprocal agreements.

2—Internationalization of all but domestic services.

3—Freedom of the air or, in other words, a system roughly analagous to peacetime freedom of the seas.

4—Freedom of commercial air transit, that is, freedom to cross national territories with the technical stops en route, but not the right to pick up commercial traffic.

5—Freedom of commercial air transit, coupled with an international allocation of services.

"Under the closed sky system a considerable extension of international air transport could undoubtedly take place as a result of bargaining," the survey points out. "But in the early stages of postwar development the closed sky would inevitably delay expansion of international aviation.

Rivalries Are Expected

"But delay would probably not be the most serious consequence of trying to break the closed sky system by individual agreements. International rivalries even sharper than those of the prewar period would no doubt develop simply because the world air picture has been altered so drastically since 1939.

"At the end of World War II there will be a peculiar state of unbalance between the international regime in the air and the potential sources of new operations. As a result of war activities the United States will be producing and operating a great proportion of the transport planes on the Allied side, and will be anxious to play a much larger part in international air transport than it did before the outbreak of war.

At the same time, the opening up of great circle routes from North America to Europe and Asia will be placing, in terms of the closed sky principle, a tremendous new premium on geographical position, in which the United States is relatively weak. The Soviet Union and Canada, in particular, will have gained from this development, while Britain, with its farflung possessions and its commonwealth connections, will probably hold a position roughly adequate to meet its war-expanded ambitions in the air.

Must Fight Rate Wars

"If internationalization appears to offer definite advantages from the point of view of international security, it has so far received relatively little support.

"Unless means can be found to prevent the political use of rate wars and heavy subsidies, freedom of the air would probably bring few real advantages.

"Useful as freedom of transit would be in eliminating one of the chief barriers to orderly development of international air transport, it appears to go only part way in solving the problem.

"Because of the limitations involved in freedom of air transit, the proposal has been made that this principle be established in conjunction with an internationally supervised allocation of services. Only in this way, it is suggested, would it be possible, first, to gain general agreement for freedom of transit; and, second, to avoid the disadvantages of the reciprocity system.

"The great question regarding the scheme is whether the countries of the world are prepared to set up a truly international board with such broad powers."

Must Revert to Peace Basis

With respect to the practical possibilities of air transportation in the years immediately following the end of World War II, Mr. Whidden notes that the most important point to remember is that today's far-flung network of air cargo and transport routes is dictated by military necessity and, in many cases, has little connection with future commercial developments.

Nonstop ranges of 3,000 to 4,000 miles, while perfectly possible technically, will hardly be profitable for most services in the early years after the war.

The aircraft flying the North Atlantic after the war will probably carry 40 to 50 passengers at a minimum cost of about $200 one way, he says.

In examining possible postwar routes, the survey suggests that the routes most likely to be developed after the war can be divided into two categories: first, those served before 1939 by steamship or railway service and, in some cases, by airplanes; second, those which will tap new territory hitherto not served by any regular transportation. Routes in the first category will probably be concerned largely with passenger traffic, mail and high-grade express, and have the daily service considered necessary for operating efficiency by most airlines; while routes in the second may have irregular service, but offer much greater possibilities for air freight.

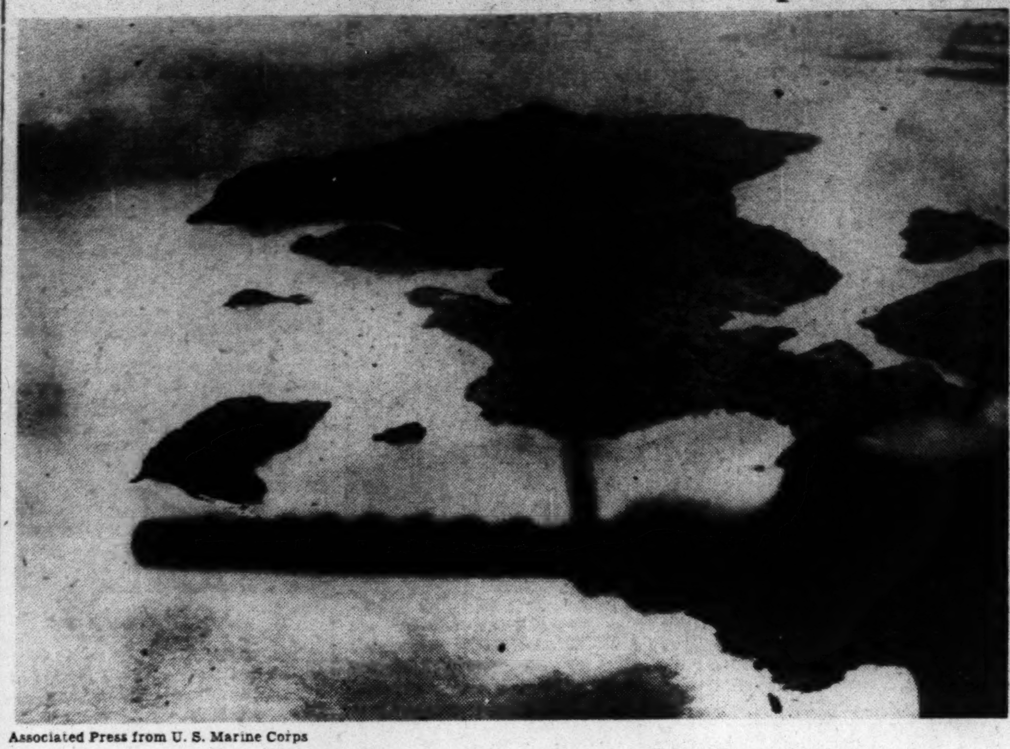
Possibilities Are Great

If the United Nations are able to establish a world order in which the economic, political and security needs of all nations can be recognized one with another—however difficult this process may be—international air transport would undoubtedly be governed by a regime permitting it to open new frontiers for human development and understanding.

Mankind would then stand on the threshold of a new age—an air age—more promising in terms of human welfare than any in history, Mr. Whidden foresees.

"If a great expansion of international air transport is both technically and commercially feasible, what, Mr. Whidden asks in conclusion, "is the problem now perplexing governments and aviation circles in the Western democracies? Briefly it is this: Will the existing system of international air law permit such an expansion without delay and without national antagonisms, and if not, under what system can the legitimate aspirations of each of the United Natons be reasonably satisfied?"

Where Americans Battle Japan



Associated Press from U. S. Marine Corps

Aerial View of New Georgia Islands

This aerial reconnaissance picture of the southern New Georgia group discloses the problems of the United States attack upon the Solomons. It must be carried on from island to island, through jungles and across bald mountains.

Japanese Asks Loyalty Leeway

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Mike M. Masaoka, who said he joined the Army to show loyalty to his native America and enmity to ancestral Japan, urged before the Dies Committee July 3 that loyal Japanese-Americans be given "that 'Chinaman's chance' to stay here after the war."

Mr. Masaoka, former Secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, also asked present-day assistance, saying that the War Relocation Authority [WRA] "should get more Japanese Americans out of the relocation camps and restore them to normal life."

A private in the Army since June 4, Masaoka said that the Relocation Agency "should take more firm steps to inform Americans generally of the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans in this country."

NYA on Way Out

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The National Youth Administration [NYA], one of the New Deal's favored projects, went into the discard yesterday.

Congress signed the certificate for ending the eight-year-old agency last week in cutting the NYA appropriation to $3,000,000, just enough to liquidate.

NYA Director Aubrey Williams ordered work halted in about 500 communities. Some 55,000 persons training for war jobs were dismissed along with about 9,000 supervisory personnel.

Federal Crop Insurance Gets Another Vote in House

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—House conferees on a $366,000,000 deficiency appropriations bill agreed today, Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee said, that they would submit to the House for a vote a Senate amendment designed to revoke yesterday's "death sentence" for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The Senate agreed yesterday to a House provision in the farm appropriations bill allowing $3,000,000 for the closing of the FCIC and its insurance program for cotton and wheat crops.

Subsequently, it sought to repeal this action by adding funds for the insurance program to the deficiency bill.

Senator McKellar said "complete agreement" was reached on other appropriations the Senate added to the deficiency bill, which provided only $36,000,000 when it left the House.

Expenditures Reduced

The compromises, he said, reduced from $150,000,000 to $100,000,000 Senate allowances for the National Housing Agency's war-housing program, and from $75,000,000 to $50,000,000 Senate provisions for the Federal Works Agency to finance construction of community projects.

There were concerted efforts to complete Congressional action by nightfall on four remaining appropriation bills.

The Senate bowed to House demands yesterday and agreed to include in the $848,295,883 farm bill a provision limiting the FCIC to $3,500,000 with orders to liquidate. This action was taken to speed the farm bill to the White House.

Subsequently, however, the Senate wrote into a $366,418,748 second deficiency appropriations bill an amendment raising the FCIC appropriation to $7,818,748 which would allow it to continue for another year writing insurance on wheat and cotton.

"We just switched the amendment from one bill to another in the hope of getting another House roll call vote on crop insurance," Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said.

"By taking it out of the farm bill, we removed the danger of its impeding passage of that vital measure."

The deficiency measure, in which the Senate increased House allowances from $36,158,000 to $366,418,748, went to a conference committee today for consideration of changes. Principal Senate additions, now awaiting House approval, were $150,000,000 for war housing and $75,000,000 for federal works agency to finance war-needed community projects.

The FCIC program provides insurance against weather and other natural hazards to wheat and cotton crops and guarantees the farmer 50 to 75 per cent of his average yield. Both premiums and indemnities are paid in the commodity insured. Congressional critics argue that losses have been so much heavier than premiums that the program does not work out on an actuarial basis; that it is "relief" rather than "insurance."

Quick Senate acceptance of an $80,568,000 appropriations bill for the Interior Department embracing a conference report approved yesterday by the House was forecast by Senator Carl Hayden, (D) of Arizona.

West Is Hit

The conference report cut many Senate allowances for western irrigation and other projects to mere "token" appropriations, but Senator Hayden said an effort would be made to provide increased funds for all of them when budget estimates are available in the fall.

House objections to Senate amendments requiring the latter's confirmation of $4,500-a-year and up appointees of the War Manpower Commission and 18 other war-created agencies, delayed final passage of the $2,936,215,033 war agencies appropriations bill and a $1,238,622,000 labor-federal security measure. Funds for the WMC are included in the labor-security bill.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, sponsor of the confirmation amendment, scheduled a meeting with House conferees today in another attempt to win their endorsement.

The House voted overwhelmingly against the amendment in both bills last week.

The Senate yesterday voted quick approval of compromise allowances in the war agencies appropriations bill for the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information.

The compromise allows OPA $155,000,000 instead of the $177,000,000 the Senate voted, and OWI $33,222,504 instead of a Senate allowance of $35,037,593.

Elmer Davis' OWI was provided only $2,750,000 for operation of its domestic branch and was prohibited from preparing any pamphlets or other literature for public distribution within the United States.

As it went to the White House, the farm measure provides $400,000,000 for soil conservation payments, including "incentive" allowances, but restricts authorized payments on the 1944 crop to $300,000,000, this sum to be paid farmers for engaging in soil and water conservation practices.

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Massigli Visit Tied to French Independence

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—The presence here of René Massigli, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the National Committee of Liberation at Algiers, Algeria, is linked with negotiations now under way for diplomatic recognition by Britain and the United States of the new French Committee of National Liberation.

The Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have officially recognized the French Committee this weekend.

Mexico and Uruguay already had taken similar action.

The form taken by this diplomatic recognition is significant. The committee is recognized as "the organism qualified to assure the direction of the French war effort within the framework of inter-Allied co-operation, as well as the protection and defense of all French interests."

This formula is believed to be acceptable to the Foreign Office in London and the State Department in Washington.

M. Massigli's visit here is expected to further negotiations on this point, though he also will be busy with the task of closing up Fighting French affairs here in London.

Once arrangements for recognition of the Algiers Committee have been completed, a diplomatic and military mission will be established here in place of the former French National Committee headquarters at Carlton Gardens.

Official Party Wins in Mexico?

MEXICO, D. F., July 6 (AP)—The Mexican Revolutionary Party, official Government political group, announced its belief that it had carried the nation's congressional elections Sunday as the task of counting ballots began.

The election, which drew a possible 2,000,000 of the country's 3,000,000 registered voters to the polls, passed with little of the violence that sometimes has accompanied elections in the past.

Support in Congress for President Avila Camacho was not endangered since opposition candidates were few.

With the issue still officially in doubt, Antonio Villalobos, President of the Mexican Revolutionary Party, said it was his personal impression based on reports from Party workers throughout the country that his Party had won all contests.

Manuel Gomez Morin, head of the conservative National Actión Party, however, claimed victory for his nominees and many independent candidates declared they had won.

Russians Claim Repulsion Of German Tank Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Massed tank attacks provide the most striking feature of the offensive just opened by the Germans on the Russian front.

The Soviet communiqué today refers again to the big part played by German tanks on all three sectors, Obel, Kursk, and Belgorod.

The Russians admit that 100 German tanks broke through the first line of their defense in the tors, Orel, Kursk, and Belgorod. that Red Army units then cut off these enemy tanks from the infantry which didn't get through.

The Russians claim that "up to 50" German tanks, including 10 heavy tanks of the T6 type, were destroyed. They also record the destruction of 17 enemy tanks on another sector.

To the south in the Belgorod area, the Germans also "concentrated a large number of tank forces in a small sector and threw them into battle," according to today's Soviet communiqué.

Here the Russians claim that 85 enemy tanks were destroyed or disabled. They claim all these enemy tank and infantry attacks were repelled.

These Soviet claims of German tank losses last night are more modest than the first Russian reports of the fighting yesterday, when Moscow announced that 586 German tanks were destroyed or disabled as well as 203 planes shot down.

In any case, it is evident that the German offensive is characterized by the exceptionally strong tank forces employed, and that the first phase of this new drive in the 170-mile front has been marked be very heavy losses indeed.

In fact the scale of these losses appears to indicate that the German attackers came up against something exceptional in the way of Russian defense.

It is possible, if not actually probable, that Hitler has struck along the sector where the Red Army itself was preparing an offensive, and that this accounts for the heavy tank engagements.

Strategically, the view of many observers here is that although this German attack constitutes an important offensive tactically, it is unlikely to assume the proportions of a major strategic offensive.

Jobs Filled in May Gain, Especially in Food Line

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The United States Employment Service filled 1,005,489 pobs in industry and agriculture in May, an increase of 11.2 per cent over April and 28.6 per cent over May, 1942.

You move fast on the flight-deck

GETTING the planes up and bringing them in call for split-second teamwork. So deck crews are dressed in dungarees and jerseys for fast action. Helmets muffle the angry drone of propellers.

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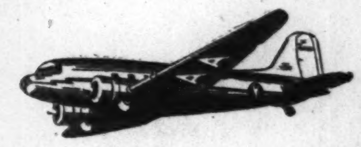

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GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

French Want Freedom to Rule Selves

Continued from Page 1

size the French desire for independence that has been reflected in the past week here. This has been evidenced not only in discussions, but also in press reprints of British and American newspaper editorials on the subject of the desirability of leaving the French to mold their own destiny now they formally have joined forces for this purpose.

The Manchester Guardian's strongly expressed views on this point have been given particular prominence. So has Prime Minister Winston Churchill's assurance that there is no British intention to interfere politically.

I have talked with many Frenchmen on this question of French sovereignty during the past week—de Gaullists, Giraudists, and persons not connected with politics.

Status in Own House

One and all made clear how deeply they resent anything capable of interpretation as an indication that the French are not masters of their own house in this, the new temporary Capital of their Empire. It is not only Allied intervention in the affairs of the French Committee for National Liberation that has disturbed them by emphasizing that the French are not free to choose their own Commander in Chief and carry out reforms in its own army here at this time.

A group of Algiers businessmen and public administrators who received war correspondents at the end of last week said public opinion was undergoing a change for the worse vis-à-vis the Allies, particularly the Americans, as a result of what he described as the shock to French pride. The chairman laid emphasis on the unhappy impression caused among Frenchmen by the fact that no representative of France was present to welcome King George on his arrival for the recent tour.

He spoke also of public resentment caused by the fact that when the King reviewed the British and American Navy and merchant-service personnel on the Algiers dock side, crowds on the street overlooking the scene did not hear the "Marseillaise" played by the military band. He said that as the royal program was carried out, the French felt more and more that their national pride was insufficiently considered, though this is French soil. Only on the last day did the French Army come into the picture.

The de Gaullists wanted reformation of the French African Army and Navy, and wanted it quickly, considering it an essential prelude to the fusion of the de Gaulle-Giraud forces. This desire was frustrated and the handling of the basic problems relating to it has been deferred.

Since both Generals de Gaulle and Giraud proved unyielding on certain points, only alternative to deferment was a conclusive rupture of relations between the co-Presidents of the French Committee for National Liberation.

This was avoided after the Allies made clear they would not allow a change of command or the undertaking of a sweeping reform program at this time. But a permanent military committee composed of representatives of both sides was established. This has been occupying itself with technical considerations bearing on reform and fusion.

From the de Gaullists' viewpoint, the problems this Committee has to solve fall under two main headings—political and technical. They do not see how the latter can be dealt with until the former are settled. And settlement of the former has been deferred following the compromise that leaves General Giraud as Commander in Chief in French Africa and General de Gaulle as Commander in Chief of other French Empire territories.

Last week a permanent military committee, minus Vice-Admirals Collinet and Philippe Auboyneau, who had not yet arrived in Algiers, discussed the broad technical aspects of prospective co-operation.

The military Chiefs of Staff of this Committee, upon which Generals Giraud and De Gaulle sit, are Giraudist Gen. Alphonse Juin and de Gaullist General de Larminat. Gen. Georges Bouscat, as air chief, enjoys the confidence of both sides. Agreement on his appointment is one of the most promising moves toward fusion so far.

Powers in Algeria

Meanwhile, the French Committee for National Liberation has decided that the powers of Commander in Chief in Algeria "relative to a state of siege" there (meaning the conditions of emergency) shall be vested henceforth in the Governor General of Algeria, Gen. Georges Catroux.

Traditionally reactionary tendencies in the French Navy have made it seem to de Gaullists that reform is needed particularly in this branch of the fighting services. One has merely to mention such names as Darlan, Michelier, and Muselier to indicate the type of men the Navy has launched onto the troubled administrative waters.

There is the question now of reconditioning the French naval forces under Admirals René Godefroy and Georges Robert. Until recently these vessels were gathering barnacles while adhering to Marshal Philippe Pétain's orders at Alexandria and the Antilles respectively.

During the past week, the French Committee for National Liberation decided to set up a committee to insure corectness of codification of future French laws.

It has broached the subject of a consultative committee which would embrace as wide a cross section as possible of public opinion here. This is envisaged in some quarters as possibly leading to the formation of a national assembly, with representatives of French Metropolitan opinion smuggled out from France.

The Committee has annulled a law of the Daladier Government banning the Communist Party and has permitted publication of the first Communist periodical to be printed legally in French territory since before the war. This is the French Communist weekly Liberté.

Hoover Optimistic About Martinique

By the Associated Press

San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 6

Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, fresh from conference in Martinique, says he regards as favorable the outlook for settling that Island's tangled relations with the United States.

He has returned from talks with Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy French High Commissioner of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

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Giraud's Mission to America Mainly Military in Purpose

Continued from Page 1

in North Africa, later came to the aid of the Americans and British and fought gallantly in Tunisia. General Giraud strongly opposes a purge at this time as bound to seriously undermine the French Army's newly-found morale and critically threaten the French effectiveness on the field of battle. The political questions of power within the Committee of National Liberation have vital military aspects as well.

General Giraud is believed likely to discuss also the future relations of the Committee of National Liberation with the Allies. Thus far the committee has been recognized only as a de facto provisional regime by the United States and Britain, but formal diplomatic recognition has been accorded by the governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, and Yugoslavia.

René Massigli, French Foreign Affairs Commissioner and a de Gaullist, has arrived in London from Algiers to seek recognition of the Liberation Committee by Britain.

Another pending question is the possible unity of command of the French forces under General Giraud in North and West Africa with those in other parts of the French Empire which remain under the leadership of General de Gaulle.

Week-end reports in Washington that General Giraud would stop over at Martinique en route to the United States to discuss the offer of Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner, to negotiate "a change of authority" in the French Caribbean colony, were discounted in White House circles.

Control of Martinique

The collapse of this pro-Vichy regime in Martinique brings up the question of who shall control the island, however, and as the French Committee of National Liberation regards itself as the local inheritor of Admiral Robert's authority, General Giraud may wish to play a part in the negotiations now under way between Admiral Robert and the United States Navy looking to a transfer of Martinique authority.

Admiral Robert, it is thought possible, may hope to retain his post merely by shifting his allegiance from Marshal Pétain to the Liberation Committee at Algiers, but it is believed unlikely that either Washington or Algiers would accede to such a proposal. Both the de Gaullist and Giraudist representatives in the United States agree that Admiral Robert's successor should be appointed by the Committee of Liberation.

With critical developments affecting France under way on the American side of the Atlantic, it would be strange if General Giraud on his visit did not play an influential part in their solution.

Christian Science Lecture Schedule

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alaska

Ketchikan: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 29. Radiocast Station KTKN, 930 kilocycles.

California

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie, 8 p. m., July 15.

Pasadena (First Church): Church Edifice, Oakland Avenue at Green Street, 8 p. m., July 13.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., July 11. Radiocast Station WQXR.

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In the Army Now

Wide World

Wac Does a Man's Job

Mary E. Wright of Miami Beach, Fla., wipes some of the perspiration from her brow in a brief respite from her work as a maintenance mechanic on the flight line at Moore Field, Texas. She has replaced a soldier, who is now released for combat duty. Private Wright formerly was a commercial art student and plans to go back to that field when the war is over.

WAC Head Now Colonel In U. S. Army

Continued from Page 1

Jacqueline Cochran as Director of Women Pilots in the Army Air Forces and special assistant to Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements. Miss Cochran, holder of many flying records has been Director of Women's Flying Training for the Air Forces Flying Training Command for the past year.

Also promoted was Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, organizer of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron, who is assigned as an executive on the staff of Col. William H. Tunner, commanding officer of the Ferrying Division, Air Transport Command.

Miss Cochran will be stationed in Washington Mrs. Love in Cincinnati, Ohio.

More Work for Women

While Mrs. Love directs the increasing activities of women in the Ferrying Service, Miss Cochran will develop plans for fuller utilization of women pilots in the Army.

Women probably will not be used for transoceanic ferrying, but there is a possibility that in addition to their present cross-country ferrying they may be given additional assignments as couriers and instructors.

Contrasted with the advance of women in uniformed jobs, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today called for thousands of women to take the "unglamorous" jobs of war. As part of an educational campaign to get women to take jobs in hard-pressed essential service industries, Miss Perkins declared, "Today the woman clerk in your grocery store, who perhaps hasn't worked outside her home in 20 years, is as much a vital war worker as the girl who rivets sheet steel in an aircraft assembly plant." Miss Perkins' statement was made in connection with the United States Women's Bureau's 25th anniversary on July 8.

Senate Limits Food Control To $525,000,000 in 1943

Continued from Page 1

the subsidy roll-back program which, under different circumstances, has proved helpful in Canada and Britain in keeping down living costs and checking inflation.

Where the big blowup between Congress and the White House leaves the Washington situation is anybody's guess. It came first on the antistrike bill, passed with a whoop over the President's veto.

It seemed for a while to be headed in the same direction over the subsidy program, but the terms of the President's veto were so strong that they acted like a glass of ice water on a sleeper's face. The House, which had previously enacted the antisubsidy program by a 5 to 1 majority, 160 to 32, under the shock of the President's veto gave it a reduced majority of only 228 to 154, or 25 less than the two-thirds majority necessary to override.

The Senate did not vote a second time, since the House had already "voted to sustain." But in effect the Senate has also shown a changed attitude since it first voted against roll-back subsidies overwhelmingly 63 to 13. Mr. Roosevelt charged its measure was "an inflation bill, a high-cost-of-living bill, a food shortage bill." The Senate's changed attitude is seen in the treatment which it is giving the subsidy proposal now. In effect this seems to give the Administration about what it is asking for.

Limited to 30 minute speeches, the Senate resumed debate on the issue today. Both Houses of Congress are straining to get away on vacation for two months by Thursday of this week. It is proving a

Action on Grade Labeling

Over the week end, James F. Byrnes, Prentiss M. Brown, and others of Mr. Roosevelt's top-ranking economic staff testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Though they have not won all they sought, it appears that restrictions applied to the subsidy program will not be so strong as to provoke another Presidential veto.

Talk among Congressmen seems to be that they are willing to have the Administration shoulder the responsibility for the subsidy experiment. Mr Roosevelt emphatically did that in his veto message.

Incidentally, the movement in Congress to eliminate grade labeling has been blunted also by executive intervention. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee inserted in the CCC continuation act a provision which would allow the OPA Administrator to standardize a commodity, provided no "practicable" alternative exists for effective price control, and authorizing also the use of specifications and standards which are used by the industry affected or have been "lawfully required" by another government agency.

U. S. Plane Output Double Axis Total

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 6

United Nations aircraft production now is about three times Axis output, with American producers alone putting out nearly double the combined Axis total.

The United States in May produced between 7,100 and 7,200 planes, with June production figures expected to show another increase although perhaps not as great as had been hoped.

By comparison, about 2,200 planes a month are estimated to be coming from plants in the Reich, in Nazi-occupied countries and in Hitler's satellite nations. Of these, perhaps 1,600 to 1,800 are combat planes.

Japan is thought to be producing about 1,200 aircraft monthly but may be getting as many as 1,500. Italy's output may be around 600.

Aim of Nazi Drive in Russia

Continued from Page 1

and which may well be the only purpose of a limited, not a general offensive.

The fact that the Germans have started this year, as last year, in the sector between Orel and Kharkov underlines the vital strategic character of this 200-mile sector of the Russia front which is like a gateway between east and west in Southern Russia. Orel and Kharkov are the gateposts. The 1942 offensive started with the Germans in the gate astride both Kursk and Belgorod which lie between the posts.

Last winter the Russians drove back through the gate. The Germans managed to hold the northern gate post of Orel. The Russians took the southern gate post of Kharkov and held it for a month, then lost it again. But they pushed through the gate in a bulge beyond Kursk and Belgorod which has ever since been a serious threat to the integrity of the German defense system in Southern Russia.

Halted at Stalingrad

It was from this gate position, particularly from Kursk itself, that the Germans drove straight toward Veronezh last summer and, had Voronezh fallen, probably would have driven straight on to Kuibishev, severing the Moscow sector from the Caucasus, from Stalingrad, from oil, and from the Persian supply line. Last year Voronezh held and the German thrust slipped off on the right flank and buried itself deep in the Caucasus and before Stalingrad, where it came to grief.

If they can regain Kursk and Belgorod they will be in a position to threaten a repetition of last year's offensive, perhaps this time with greater determination to drive straight ahead and not allow themselves to be diverted from their course by Kubishev.

But they do not hold Kursk and Belgorod. The Russians have that foothold inside the gate. And from those city-fortresses the Russians threaten the German defensive system just as seriously as German armies in the gate would threaten Russia. For 300 miles beyond the gate lie the Pripet Marshes, and the Pripet Marshes cut the German armies in Russia in two. If Russian armies could reach the Pripet Marshes they could turn against the flank of either the northern or the southern German armies as they choose and attempt to roll up the enemy piecemeal.

Conditional Campaign Seen

The vital thing, therefore, for either side is to control the Orel-Kharkov gateway. Whichever side holds that gateway has a powerful defensive position and also the take-off position for attack at the vitals of the enemy. Who holds it can elect to attack or defend.

The battle therefore opens, not necessarily as a general German offensive with unlimited objectives, but as a battle for the Orel-Kharkov gateway—a battle for strategic position where the army in possession holds the power of initiative.

What comes after must depend on the outcome of the battle for the gateway. If the Russians can maintain their foothold inside the gateway then the German offensive will die where it started and the Russians can launch an offensive of their own in turn from a favorable starting position. But if the Germans should obtain the gateway, then a new set of circumstances prevails.

The best guess is that the German High Command is operating under a conditional plan of campaign. They must have some concern about their western and southern European defenses which are more exposed than ever before due to the lagging submarine campaign. That must concern them, particularly since the Russians have the foothold in the Orel-Kharkov gate.

Gateway Comes First

They neither can feel secure enough about their Russian front to turn away from it nor in a position to utilize the summer in Russia to advantage if an Anglo-American offensive fails to develop so long as the gate is partly open. It must be closed to give them security if they must turn to fight in the west. It must be closed to give them freedom of initiative in Russia. They need that gateway, whatever they choose to do after they have it.

Therefore, the chances are that they are planning first to recapture the gateway, and then reassess the whole strategic situation in the light of circumstances prevailing at that time. If there is no serious Anglo-American threat developing then, they can, if they choose, try again to drive deep into Russia. If there is such a threat developing they can stabilize the Russian front and turn to meet the attack in the west.

All of this, however, lies in the future. The one immediate outstanding disclosure from the opening of the third German offensive in Russia is the fact that Germany, despite its losses at Stalingrad and Tunisia, despite the air offensive against the Rhineland, and despite the growing pressure of Anglo-American forces in the west, still possess offensive power.

Nazi Prestige Weakened

German production has been whittled down. German morale has been hurt. The prestige of the Nazi party has been weakened. But none of these processes have gone far enough to deprive Hitler and the German High Command of the ability to mount another offensive in Russia. They have taken countermeasures against these elements of Allied success. The main element in their countermeasures was the mass mobilization of total German manpower which involved the "comb-out" of German labor. They went through the farms and factories. And from them they gathered together enough new manpower to refill the ranks of the German Army.

It may not be as well equipped an army as the army of 1941 or of 1942. Its relative strength in the air is far lower—perhaps even its absolute strength. Its relative strength in tanks and artillery is also lower. But the manpower is as great and probably greater than ever before.

According to the best available estimates it numbers around 350 divisions. It was about 320 divisions at the opening of the 1941 offensive in Russia. The losses in that campaign and in 1942 may have equaled 4,000,000 men. But somehow the Nazi machine has found another 4,000,000 to replace them, and more too. It is today an army of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men.

And there must be less friction in command at the top than we have led ourselves to hope. With so much at stake it is inconceivable that this offensive would have been mounted had there been any basic disagreement between Hitler and the Generals of the High Command. Hitler and the Generals are almost coequal in power now. Either could undoubtedly veto such an offensive if either believed that it was absolute folly. We must assume that the Generals as well as Hitler believe in the soundness of whatever plan has been put into operation.

German-Inspired Rumors

And, in the light of events, such recent rumors as the one that Reichsmarshal Göring has had a breakdown should probably be put in the category of shrewd German propaganda to conceal this offensive. It is memorable that the past month has been alive with rumors about Hitler, about Göring, about dissension. It has also been marked by German-inspired rumors of German-Russian peace negotiations, and by serious statements in the German press of an intention on Germany's part to assume the strategic defensive. All of that must now be regarded as camouflage which played skillfully on our own wishful thinking.

We are learning how to play the games of "the war of nerves." But the Germans have not yet lost all their old skill at trickery, or at least the attempt at trickery. They may have fooled some individuals—particularly because they delayed so long. But they did not fool the Russians. Moscow has steadily, consistently and without deviation insisted that there would be a German offensive in Russia. The Russians were right.

Whether German camouflage deceived [illegible] Anglo-American High Comma[illegible] will show up in future events. Were our plans based on this probability, or on the assumption that Germany had gone over to the defensive? That is the question?

Ramirez' Stand for Neutrality Disappoints Many Argentines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—"I am Argentina," declared Gen. Pedro Ramirez, the military ruler succeeding former President Ramon S. Castillo, in announcing the "loyal, sincere, and true neutrality" of his Country. The declaration, carefully prepared and meticulously disseminated, caused disappointment, even consternation, among many Argentine friends of the United Nations.

It is true that the soldier-President was referring to the world "outside the Americas" and that he qualified his declaration of neutrality with the two words "at present," but beyond this, there was nothing to indicate that the military regime intended to depart from the rigid path of foreign policy dug out by the pro-Axis Dr. Castillo.

President Ramirez outlined his Provisional Government's policies and aims, internal and foreign, during a formal press conference, from which only an authorized version was permitted. At this gathering he admitted that "one of the most important matters to be dealt with" and one requiring "an urgent solution" was that of Argentina's foreign policy. He stated:

Practical Pan-Americanism

"We already have stated in our first communiqué that we would seek a closer approach to our sister American nations, consolidating the bonds that unite our common interests. We will put into practice a practical pan-Americanism, leaving on one side eloquence and rhetoric which we, as soldiers, neither understand nor cultivate. With the rest of the world our policy, at present, is that of neutrality, not a fictitious neutrality, but a loyal, sincere and true neutrality."

Questioned as the future, President Ramirez said, textually, "I have stated that our program is one of 'justice and truth.' In the future, we will do what has to be done in the same spirit of reality and sincerity as at present."

Touching on domestic policy, the President said that the revolutionary movement might well be divided into four parts.

The first was designed to dispose of the "fraudulent and disorganized Government" of Dr. Castillo. The second was to re-establish order both in the streets and in the administration; the third, to reorganize the whole of the administrative system, "clearing it of incapables and parasites," and the fourth to bring about a revival of the nation's spirit and conscience and, then, "when all this has been done, return the country to the people who should govern it."

Restoration Pledged

The revolutionary leader thus went on record as promising to return the Government to the political authorities, with the restoration of the constitution and the judicial order.

At the interview, however, President Ramirez declared that only the third stage of the program had been reached. The work to be carried out, he said, was enormous and covered the whole country. He was not optimistic about any early "clearing up." On this point he stated:

"We wish to proceed urgently and with energy. We do not desire that in our shadow, and in the name of justice, personal revenge for past wrongs be taken, not will we protect private interests. We will have to go slowly despite our wishes, and for this reason I believe it is premature to speak of the future, of which we as yet can see nothing.

Elections Promised

"I am fully aware that many are anxious to know when we will convoke elections. Time and future events will decide this. When we have fulfilled our program we will hand the Country over to the politicians and by 'politicians' I mean the true meaning of the word. We will never hand it back to the 'politiqueros' [professional politicians] who have corrupted everything they touched. The people want to be interpreted and defended; they want peace. The people want justice and government, not elections; but there will also be elections. You may rest assured that the military movement has not come to perpetuate itself, but to cleanse and reconstruct.

Our acts will show our thoughts," President Ramirez replied when questioned as to provincial intervention. In reply to further questions, he said that he supported the Saenz Peña law [for secret voting] but thought it might be improved. Another question was: "Are you a democrat, General?" The reply was not direct. "What is Argentina?" he countered. "That is what I am."

Adventure on the River

For Children

By the water's edge, in the small town of Bourne, stood a pretty ivy covered cottage where little Jean lived. One summer afternoon, Jean was romping near her home with her friend Anne, while Barrie, the mischievous fox terrier, enjoyed the game.

After a time, Jean's elder sister Margaret joined them. She looked very happy and excited. Mother had said that they might sleep in the pretty houseboat, which was moored in the river at the bottom of the garden. They rushed into the house and began to pack up supper. Margaret cut the bread and butter; Mother heated the milk and put it into a thermos flask whilst Jean brought a glass of jelly from the store cupboard. Anne packed up the cake and chocolate. A bone for Barrie was hidden in the corner of the basket.

The children were soon on the boat. They set supper and lit a stove. How they laughed as they told fairy tales to each other and then made Barrie do his tricks before they gave him his bone! After supper they cleared away and got ready to go to bed. Just then Mother appeared. She had come to wish them goodnight. After she left, they were soon all asleep, and did not hear the wind blowing hard against their boat.

Very early next morning, the children were awakened by the loud barking of Barrie. They got up to see what was wrong and they peeped through the small window. To their surprise, they found that their boat had moved. They were near some flat land and their garden was nowhere to be seen.

At first, they did not know what to do. Then Margaret said, "Let us put Barrie on the bank and see if he can find his way home."

They did so. For a moment he stood still. Then he began to run around, sniffing, and afterwards he raced over the flat fields.

While they waited, the children looked into their picnic basket and found some remains of yesterday's feast. They were just finishing up the good things, when Jean began to clap her hands. There was daddy with Barrie in a motorboat just coming round the bend of the river! Soon the houseboat was being towed back up the winding stream.

After an hour's journey they turned the sixth bend and there stood dear Mother, looking so delighted to see them. Soon they were all sitting in the living room enjoying a very late breakfast. What a fuss they made of Barrie who had brought help so quickly! Good old Barrie!

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Jones' Attack on Wallace Keeps Capital Feud Aglow

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — Jesse Jones, the Administration's banker, and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, were today still feuding in public over strategic imports.

The latest explosion—over the policies of Mr. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare and Mr. Jones' Reconstruction Finance Corporation—widened the rift so far that perhaps only the firm and personal touch of President Roosevelt can close it. His trouble shooter, James F. Byrnes, failed when he made an initial attempt.

Mr. Jones, accused by Mr. Wallace of holding up BEW's purchases of strategic war materials, opened up both barrels last night. He used 7,500 words to tell what he thinks about Mr. Wallace—one of it complimentary. In Mr. Wallace's absence, his second, Milo Perkins of BEW, took up the cudgels and shot back that Mr. Jones and his R. F. C. had acted like the fabled sleeper, Rip Van Winkle.

Perkins Replies

Mr. Jones addressed his remarks to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Mr. Perkins replied in a letter to the same group.

There was prompt reaction in the Senate. Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, declared he was renewing his demand for an investigation of the exchanges, to be handled by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Complaints Answered

"Congress ought to find out who is right," he said.

Senator Bridges' resolution for an inquiry lies in the Senate Banking Committee which has indicated little desire to get into the ruckus.

The Senate Committee on Postwar Planning may make an exhaustive investigation of the BEW's operations, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia disclosed, however.

The big, placid-looking Mr. Jones spoke in this vein:

"His (Wallace's) tirade is so filled with malice, innuendo, half-truths, and no truths at all, that considerations of self-respect and of common justice to my associates force me to expose his unscrupulous tactics."

He took up one by one the Vice-President's complaints that R. F. C. had held up BEW purchases of beryllium, cobalt, corundum, tantalum, zirconium, and quartz crystal and he denied them all. R. F. C., in fact, is purchasing 37 different metals and the 29 not mentioned by Mr. Wallace account for 97 per cent of its dollar commitments and 99 per cent by weight, said Mr. Jones.

Mr. Wallace's statement that Mr. Jones had "harassed" BEW's administrative employees, "is as silly and ridiculous as it is false," the Texan added.

Mr. Jones lobbed back at Mr. Wallace the very charge aimed at him, declaring BEW had been running around in circles in its purchasing program and resorted "to methods bordering on the hysterical," without getting anywhere. He said the Board had sent 100 men to Brazil on one assignment alone and added that he thought it would have been handled better if all had stayed home.

Mr. Jones said he was glad to plead guilty to a charge of safeguarding the taxpayer's money, asserting:

"The R. F. C. does not pay $2 for something it can buy for $1. Some men know when you can buy it for $1, some don't know, and some don't care as long as they are spending other people's money."

Mr. Jones questioned the validity of an order from Mr. Wallace as President of BEW which would require R. F. C. to sign "without question or inquiry" a contract for foreign purchases. This directive was issued by Mr. Wallace while Mr. Roosevelt was attending the famous Casablanca Conference and Mr. Jones said its force "is open to serious question."

Smokescreen Charged

Stacked against these contentions was a letter by Mr. Perkins of BEW to the same Senate Committee which accused Mr. Jones of throwing up a smokescreen.

"He has not proved and cannot prove that he bought what the Vice-President charged him with not buying," wrote Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Wallace last week used 28 pages to tell the Senate what he thought of R. F. C.'s handling of stockpiling. Mr. Jones retorted in 36.

Explaining that the R. F. C. functions as a service agency and not as a war policy-making agency, its head listed these as the sources of recommendations on which it acts. The President, the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies, the State, War and Navy Departments, the Rubber Director, the Maritime Commission, the Petroleum Coordinator and the BEW.

"A very significant thing in this controversy," wrote Mr. Jones, "is the fact that not one of these agencies has had reason to complain, nor has any except BEW ever complained, of R. F. C.'s performance in the war effort, which has involved the authorization of expenditures of more than $20,000,000,000."

Falsehood Charged

The R. F. C. Chairman charged that, in one instance, the Vice-President was guilty of "a falsehood out of whole cloth," in saying Mr. Jones had given the Byrd Economy Committee "misinformation" with respect to BEW-R. F. C. relations in the purchase of materials from abroad.

Asserting that "Mr. Wallace seeks to give the impression that BEW has somehow accomplished the impossible," Mr. Jones charged that discussions concerning a mahogany-purchase program were begun by BEW in June, 1942, but "out of seven contracts for a total of 47,000,000 board feet, no mahogany has been delivered even at this late date"; that the basic terms of a Peruvian antimony contract were agreed on in February but BEW did not submit the final draft until June; that BEW took six weeks to make minor changes in the draft of a contract for purchase of Cobalt ore; that an overall agreement the R. F. C. had for buying strategic materials from Peru expired last September and that although BEW undertook to renew it, "they are apparently still negotiating."

Mr. Jones further stated that six months had elapsed without a contract BEW sought to get in January for the purchase of additional pig bristles, and that Mr. Wallace's agency took 7½ months to negotiate a contract for 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons of Canadian alcohol, whereas in 1942, R. F. C. bought 90,000,000 gallons of domestic alcohol and probably will buy 350,000,000 gallons during this year.

Cazalet Rendered High Service In Wide Fields of Work

By John Sidney Braithwaite

Managing Representative for Europe of The Christian Science Publishing Society

LONDON, July 6—The British House of Commons today deplored the loss of one of its most popular members, Lieut. Col. Victor Alexander Cazalet, who was with Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski in the airplane which crashed on July 4 near Gibraltar.

Colonel Cazalet had many friends in the United States, especially in Boston, New York, and Washington, where he was a frequent visitor. Owing partly to his fluent knowledge of the Polish language, he was selected as liaison officer for General Sikorski in 1940, and accompanied him on practically all his missions, including his visits to the United States.

This gave him an unusually wide range of acquaintance both at home and abroad, and his friendliness and frankness of speech pleased all those with whom he came in contact.

Versed in House Traditions

As an indication of the thoroughness of his approach to political life, he acquired an intimate knowledge of traditions and customs of the House of Commons—in itself no mean attainment.

He had made a thorough study of Central European countries which later on particularly fitted him for work with General Sikorski. He was intimately acquainted with the situation in Palestine where he frankly avowed himself a Zionist. He took great interest in the internal affairs of Spain and had visited India and the Dominions.

There is little doubt that he would in course of time have been appointed to some important diplomatic position. It must be said that in spite of all his accomplishments, which include holding the squash rackets championship for a number of years, and brilliant musical gifts, he conveyed no impression of personal pride in his accomplishments or ambition for worldly success.

Liked to Exchange Views

In spite of his strong Right Wing political convictions, he was a thorough democrat at heart and was equally at ease with all shades of society and enjoyed exchanging views alike with those who agreed with him and those who did not.

From the time when he could first feel an interest in religious matters, he had been an earnest student of Christian Science and was a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and of a branch church in London. This membership he held in deep respect, notwithstanding that world affairs both political and social made great demands upon his time.

The Daily Telegraph says of him this morning, speaking appreciatively of many public services which he had rendered that "he was a Christian Scientist and indifferent to overwork and weariness."

This sums up in the fewest possible words his outward expression of his religious convictions. His record is one of distinguished service, combined with a friendly disposition manifesting itself in innumerable acts of kindness.

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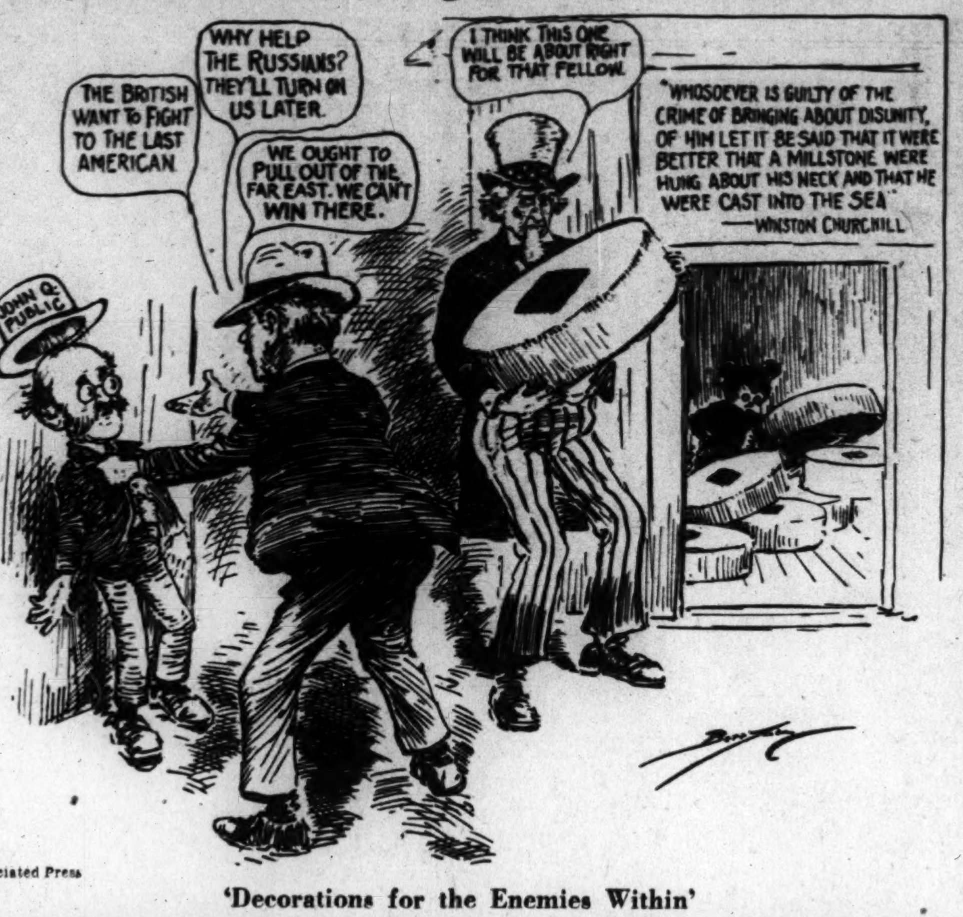
By Artist Who Originated 'Teddy Bear'


THE BRITISH WANT TO FIGHT TO THE LAST AMERICAN
WHY HELP THE RUSSIANS? THEY'LL TURN ON US LATER.
WE OUGHT TO PULL OUT OF THE FAR EAST. WE CAN'T WIN THERE.
I THINK THIS ONE WILL BE ABOUT RIGHT FOR THAT FELLOW.
"WHOSOEVER IS GUILTY OF THE CRIME OF BRINGING ABOUT DISUNITY, OF HIM LET IT BE SAID THAT IT WERE BETTER THAT A MILLSTONE WERE HUNG ABOUT HIS NECK AND THAT HE WERE CAST INTO THE SEA" —WINSTON CHURCHILL
JOHN Q. PUBLIC
Berryman

Associated Press

'Decorations for the Enemies Within'

A typical Berryman cartoon is that (above) commended by President Roosevelt at his press conference Feb. 17, 1942, which he said portrayed a type of person much in evidence in Washington at that time. It includes the "teddy bear," which has become the hallmark of a Berryman work.

Cartoonist, 50 Years Married, Celebrates With Art Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Clifford K. Berryman, whose political cartoons have been gently influencing public opinion for more than half a century, is celebrating his fiftieth wedding anniversary with an exhibit at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

About 250 of Mr. Berryman's original cartoons covering the period since President Benjamin Harrison have been gathered for the exhibit.

Some of his best works are not present because they are in private collections of political figures in various parts of the country. Among those who have treasured and preserved Mr. Berryman's cartoons are Former Vice-President John Nance Garner, who is turning his collection over to thh University of Texas, and Senator William E. Borah, who left his to the University of Idaho. Vice-President Wallace is also a Berryman collector.

Most famous Berryman cartoon is one in which he invented the "Teddy Bear," which became the childhood companion of succeeding generations of Americans.

Children from one end of the country to the other have played with "Teddy Bears" because Mr. Berryman drew a tiny bear in 1902 when President "Teddy" Roosevelt on a hunting trip in Mississippi, refused to shoot a tiny bear that had been dragged into his camp for that purpose.

"They told me that the little bear hiding behind the President made Senator Henry Cabot Lodge laugh, and I knew that it must be funny if it made him laugh, so I drew some more," Mr. Berryman recalls.

In announcing the Corcoran exhibit, C. Powell Minnigerode, Director of the Gallery, declared:

"Mr. Berryman's cartoons are so well known—not only in Washington, where they have been published daily in the Evening Star for many years, but throughout the country—that they need no introduction.

"They never fail to reflect the character and personality of the artist, and his gentle and tolerant attitude toward his fellow man.

"They are never unkind, never bitter, They never hurt nor give justifiable offense, and never carry with them what may be termed a "sting." But they are invariably clever, always timely, possess a rare sence of humor and are drawn with great knowledge and skill."

The cartoonist's son James draws for the Star's sports page and relieves his father as Page 1 cartoonist twice a week.

Polish Acting Premier Named; Churchill Eulogizes Sikorski

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Appointment of Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as Acting Premier of the Polish Government in exile pending selection of a successor to Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, who was killed in an air crash at Gibraltar on July 4, has been announced today by the Polish Cabinet.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the loss of General Sikorski is "one of the heaviest strokes we have sustained."

At the same time the House was advised that Brig. Gen. J. P. Whiteley, a member of Parliament, was among the 15 persons killed in the crash of the Liberator aircraft which was bearing General Sikorski home from an inspection of Polish forces in the Middle East.

Representatives of the Polish Government looked on from the galleries as the Prime Minister solemnly told the House that "we learned yesterday that the cause of the United Nations has suffered a most gracious loss."

"It is my duty to express the feeling of this House and pay tribute to the memory of the great Polish patriot and stanch ally, General Sikorski," Mr. Churchill went on.

The crash of the four-engined Liberator resulted in the death of 13 other persons, including General Sikorski's daughter, Mrs. Sophia Lesniowska; Gen. Tadeusz Klimecki, Chief of the Polish General Staff; Col. Andrezej Marecki, Chief of the Polish Army Operational Section and an expert in military science; Colonel Gralewski, Lieutenant Pobiewski, General Sikorski's Naval Aide; Adams Kulakowski, the Premier's private secretary, and Col. Victor Alexander Cazalet, a member of the British Parliament.

Only survivor of the crash, the cause of which has not officially been determined, was the pilot of the plane, said to have been a Czech, whose name was withheld by British authorities at Gibraltar.

It was reported in London that the mishap was due to an engine failure. A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said that residents of La Linea, Spain, saw the big bomber crash in flames only 300 yards off shore.

The Polish party was en route to London from the Middle East, where the Premier had been visiting a large contingent of Polish troops. The middle eastern group is the largest Polish unit fighting with the United Nations.

Immediately after word of General Sikorski's death was received in London, a special session of the Government in exile was called by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, who after appointing Deputy Premier Mikolajczyk to serve as Acting Premier, named Gen. Marian Kukiel, Polish Minister of Defense, to head the Polish forces.

The President also ordered a period of national mourning and broadcast a message to Poland over BBC informing Polish patriots of the Premier's passing and urging them to continue the struggle for freedom.

'A Severe Loss'

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt said the passing of Polish Premier Wladislaw Sikorski was "a severe loss to all freedom-loving people."

In a message to Polish President Wlodyslaw Rackiewicz, Mr. Roosevelt recalled General Sikorski's several visits to Washington and said he had learned to admire "his integrity and his patriotism. . .

"His high sense of statesmanship and devotion to the cause of liberty and democracy," he message continued, "made him one of the outstanding leaders of our times. His passing represents a severe loss to all freedom-loving people."

Only yesterday President Roosevelt had received a Fourth of July message which General Sikorski sent from Gibraltar before the fatal takeoff, expressing faith in America and confidence in ultimate victory for the United Nations.

Hull's Expression

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a statement terming the passing of Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski a loss not only to the Polish people but to the United Nations and the cause for which they are fighting.

"I am inexpressedly shocked," Mr. Hull said, "at the sad news of the death of General Sikorski, the Prime Minister of Poland and Commander in Chief of the Polish armed forces, in an airplane accident.

"The death of General Sikorski, who symbolized so vividly the indomitable spirit of the Polish people, is a very real loss, not only to the Polish Government and people but to the United Nations and the cause for which we are fighting

"The American people share the sense of loss of the Polish people at the tragic death of General Sikorski, his daughter, and his distinguished compatriots who perished with him."

House Ends Guffey Act Coal Control

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The end of Government regulation of the soft coal industry, under the Guffey Bituminous Coal Act drafted seven years ago in an Administration effort to stabilize the coal industry, was signed in effect today by the House Rules Committee.

By majority vote, the Committee tabled a stop-gap resolution to extend the Act's life beyond its present Aug. 23 expiration date until Jan. 1.

Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois said the Rules Committee's decision meant that the stop-gap resolution could not be brought up before Congress leaves, probably later this week, for a summer recess. The lawmakers plan to return in September after the Act has expired.

"Of course," he added, "the Speaker could have some one bring it up in the House under suspension of the rules. But, I doubt he will do that."

Suspension of the rules requires a two thirds majority.

Notwithstanding a plea by President Roosevelt, the Ways and Means Committee yesterday rejected 13 to 11, a bill that would have extended the stabilization machinery for two years after the war's end.

Spokesmen of the United Mine Workers and persons claiming to represent some three-fourths of the coal output, urged the setup be continued. However, opponents raised the question as to need for the Act since the Government, as a result of the recent coal strike, had taken over the mines. They contended also that the Act had resulted in higher coal prices.

Unless Congress extends the life of the coal law, it will expire Aug. 23.

Last week, when it appeared Congress might recess for the summer before hearings could be completed on the measure for a full extension, the Ways and Means Committee approved a simple resolution to continue the law until Jan. 1. The Rules Committee was to decide today whether it would allow this resolution to go to the House floor for a vote.

The Act, written in 1937, provides machinery for a system of minimum prices at the mines, on a regional basis, with the view to preventing price cutting, and to stabilizing the industry in which many producerss have found difficulty making ends meet.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to the Committee, had appealed for continuation of the Act, saying:

"The whole coal situation is so unsettled that it would be helpful if any phase of it could be definitely concluded . . . I am again concerned about the failure to extend the Guffey Coal Act and I hope the Ways and Means Committee will find it possible to conclude its hearings and reporrt the bill favorably."

In view of the latest action doubt was expressed by some members that the short-time measure ever would reaach the House floor.

Fireman Saves Boy From Niagara Rock

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Fireman Edward J. Cassidy was listed among home-front heroes after his rescue of a boy from a rock about 1,000 feet above the Horseshoe Falls in the Upper Niagara Rapids July 2.

The boy was playing on an Island when he fell into the rapids and was carried downstream. While his companions summoned help, he battled the current and reached a submerged rock.

Fireman Cassidy volunteered to wade to the boy. A rope was lashed around him and he started out. Several times he lost his footing, and the current was so swift it tore his rubber boots off. He lashed the boy and himself together and they were pulled to safety.

Virtual End Comes to Big Coal Strike

PITTSBURGH, June 6 (AP)—The nation's third big coal strike, which began on June 20, virtually ended today as United Mine Workers leaders reported less than 9,000 of the 521,000 diggers remained idle.

They predicted these men would be back in the pits by nightfall or tomorrow.

Most of the holdouts were in U. M. W. District 9 of eastern Pennsylvania's anthracite belt, where eight collieries, totaling about 4,500 men, were still out of production.

U. M. W. leaders reported only eight mines were down in the bituminous fields of central and western Pennsylvania, where production today was nearing normal.

"Everything seems to be normal here, with only two pits down," said Don Gingery, a U. M. W. official of District 2. This had been the biggest holdout spot in the bituminous districts. Only 10,000 of 40,000 had worked Saturday.

The other idle pits today were in Districts 4 and 5, in Pennsylvania, the largest being the Maxwell mine of the United States Steel Corporation. This employs 900 men.

John P. Busarello, President of District 5, said three idle mines in his district had called meetings this afternoon and tonight.

Reports from the far-flung fields showed mines employing approximately 470,000 men operated Sunday—the first time the men had worked on a July 4 holiday. They received time and one-half pay and will get the same rate Saturday if they work every day this week.

Quickly reflecting the increased activity in the coal pits was the firing of two more blast furnaces by the United States Steel Corporation, leaving six still down. A week ago the Corporation had closed 14, giving the coal shortage as the reason.

Mining Improved

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, as "boss of the Government-operated coal mines," today announced steps to "bring safety and health conditions [in the mines] fully up to legal standards," in order to safeguard the miners and assure maximum production.

Mr. Ickes ordered the Federal Mine Managers to comply strictly with laws and regulations setting safety standards and to report promptly the measures taken to carry out safety recommendations made by Government mine inspectors. He said there had been more coal mine accident casualties than armed service casualties since Pearl Harbor.

Railroad Board Not to Reopen Wage Raise Case

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—A new administrative dispute has been dumped on the White House doorstep when I. L. Sharfman, Chairman of the Railroad Emergency Board, Saturday turned down flatly Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's request that the Board reconsider its recommendation for an eight-cents-an-hour wage increase for nonoperating railway employees.

Mr. Sharfman told Mr. Vinson in a letter that he was without authority to reconvene the Board. At a press conference, he added that the Stabilization Director "is trying to tell us how to settle the dispute and we are the only ones having that authority."

The Board, Mr. Sharfman said, had recommended to the President what it deemed to be a fair and reasonable settlement, and there was no point in reconsidering it.

Mr. Vinson set aside the award on the grounds that it violated wage stabilization policies. In a memorandum opinion, he suggested that the Board might use a test as to whether wages are "substandard" in reconsidering the matter.

Mr. Sharfman, Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan, is not a government employee. Under the Railway Mediation Act, special boards are appointed to consider labor disputes and report to the President. Mr. Sharfman headed the one in this case.

In view of his contention he was without power to reconvene the Board, it appeared that direct presidential intervention would be required in the form either of appointment of a new board or perhaps an order for the Board to reconvene.

Railroad union spokesmen already have protested strongly to Mr. Roosevelt against Mr. Vinson's decision.

Physician Relocation Urged as Vital Need

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—A committee of prominent physicians and medical-school faculty members asks that the Federal Government assume responsibility for redistributing enough of the nation's medical personnel to take care of what it describes as "medically neglected communities."

This group, "the Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care, Inc.," yesterday published a "declaration of Medical Independence."

The group made its report to its more than 800 signatory physician members, and announced its objection to the reduction of the premedical course to 21 months instead of the earlier war-accelerated 36-months period and to replacement of younger medical-school teachers by older physicians.

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Overcoming Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea" (Psalms 46:1, 2). Thus sang the Psalmist with joyful sincerity and confidence. It was his faith in God, his faith in infinite goodness and almightiness, that gave him the glorious inspiration which permeates these lines.

The prophets and writers of the Old Testament instilled joy and song, courage and faith, into doubting hearts. And many are the experiences they have recorded of those who were uplifted and fortified by an abiding trust in God. We read of Joseph's trials, of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace, of Daniel in the lions' den, of David's battle with Goliath, and other instances.

* * *

But our Master, Christ Jesus, revealed to the people of his time, and for all time, the truth of being, and supported his teaching by demonstration. He defined God as the loving Father of all, and showed Him to be ever present, always available, and without partiality. He taught and demonstrated the continuity and eternality of Life; he demonstrated the laws of immutable Truth, showing man's dominion over all material conditions, and he taught and demonstrated that it was divine Love's good pleasure to give us now all that pertains to the kingdom of heaven.

The Saviour accorded fear and evil no power, presence, or reality. He knew them to be without true cause. Likewise that faithful follower and expositor of the Master's teachings to this age, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 61): **"Science saith to fear, 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity,—you are darkness, nothingness. You are without "hope, and without God in the world." You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for "perfect Love casteth out fear."'"**

* * *

Students of Christian Science know that God, infinite Truth, can create no element unlike Himself, no evil, no fear. Since He is the only cause or creator, fear can have no cause or support. It has no place in Truth; therefore it is a lie, a nonentity, having its supposititious existence in mortal mind, which is itself unreal.

God Himself knows no fear. It is inconceivable that the only cause or creator could cause or experience fear; then certainly man, made in His image and likeness, can entertain no such intruder. Man reflects only God's attributes and qualities; he can reflect nought else. This truth was declared by the great Apostle Paul in his epistle to Timothy, in these words: **"For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind"** (II Timothy 1:7).

Since man is spiritual, the reflection of Spirit, he can never be in bondage to mortal mind, or take cognizance of matter. God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and there is only one Mind; hence neither matter nor mortal mind is real, or capable of inducing fear. Reflecting the one Mind, God, spiritual man is now and always free and unfettered, imbued with power, love, joy, and confidence. A consciousness filled with spiritual qualities has no room for fear.

* * *

A sufferer from severe shock at one time found himself unable to walk on the street. As he pursued the study of Christian Science, however, he found that proportionately to his understanding of Mind's care, and his realization that man expresses the spiritual qualities of power, love, and joy, he was able to step out freely and confidently.

God is Mind, Love, the unchanging, infinite Principle that blesses, protects, sustains, and guides men under all circumstances and conditions. As we enlarge our understanding of this fact, and understand that we, as perfect, spiritual beings, live, move, and have our being in the spiritual universe of Love, we begin to see the folly, the irrationality, of fearing anything. Instead, we grow more and more confident, grateful, joyful, and loving. We gain the unshakable conviction that, as John tells us (I John 4:18), **"Perfect love casteth out fear."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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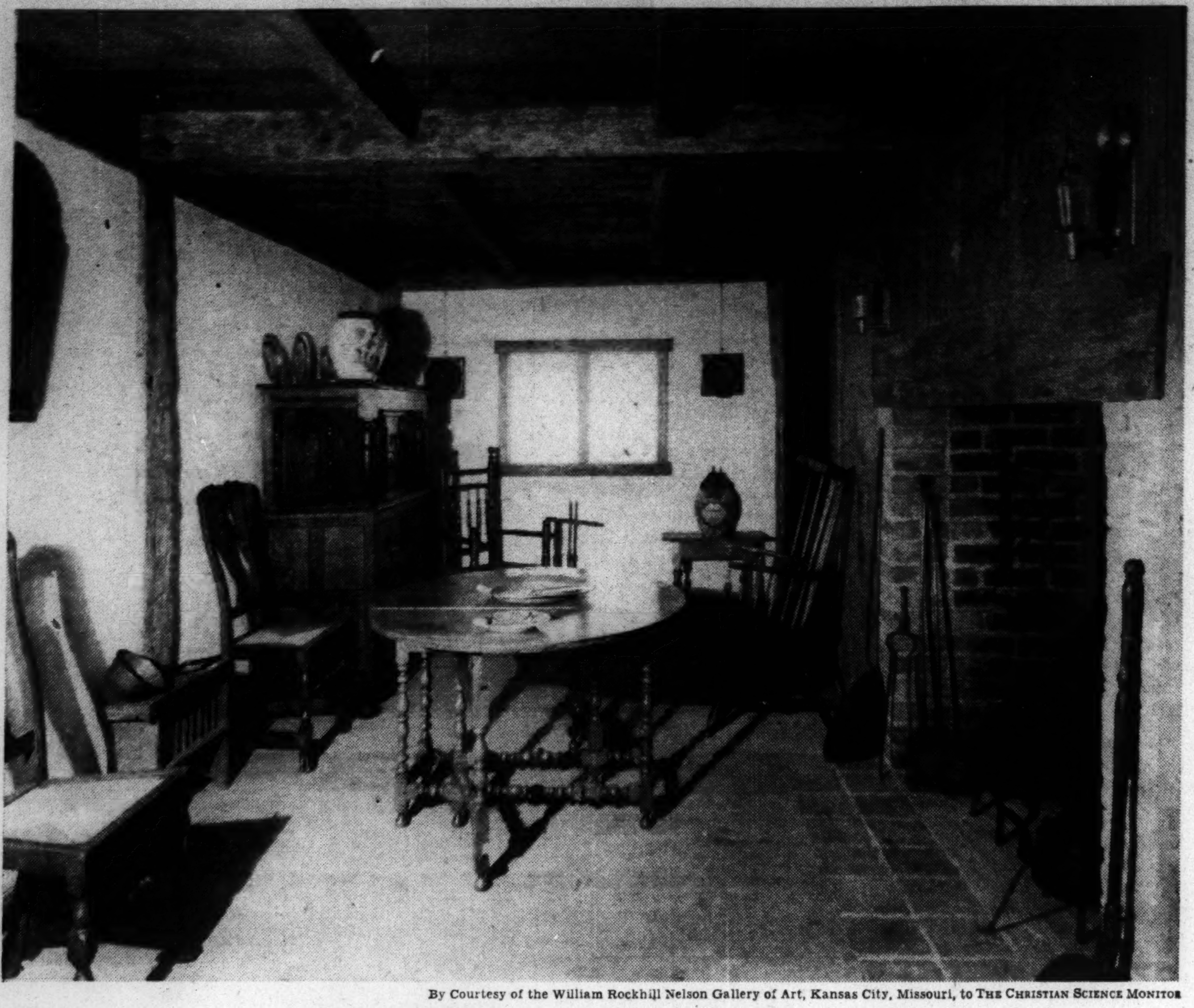
Apples in Our Orchard

BACK OF THE HOUSE, on a northward slope, my father planted an orchard of apple trees. He had selected the varieties with an eye to graduated ripening; from the middle of July until late fall there were always two or three trees in bearing. When I was a boy they were in their prime; without any spraying or other care they produced prodigious yields. I used to gather wagon-loads and take them to the village to peddle. Late in the season, when the more juicy varieties were ripe, I would gather cart-loads and take them, with an empty barrel, to the near-by mill, where they were ground into cider, which we drank sweet. . . .

The trees had charming names. The earliest-ripening one, coming to fruit in the time of wheat harvest early in July, we called simply the "harvest apple." . . . About August came the Townsends, large, mellow, mealy apples; in September the Smokehouse, of firmer flesh and more cidery. Later came the Red Romanites, the Baldwins, and the Rambos (originally, I suppose, Rambeau). The Rambo was the apple of my teacher's preference; each morning I would pick the largest to take to her. The Russets, called by us "rust coats," were not good for eating until well after frost. One immense white apple, the largest in the orchard, we called by a name which I can only reproduce phonetically as "Follow-older." One apple tree was called by a name aptly descriptive, the "Maiden's Blush"; it was cream-white with a reddish-pink glow. This tree stood on the edge of the orchard that was most distant from the house, at the top of a steep bank overlooking a ravine and a long swale of swamp. September afternoons I used to lie on the ground beneath the tree and look out across the autumn fields to the western horizon where the sun was descending. The place and the scene always stirred me to vague ambition and adventure.—From "The Education of An American," by MARK SULLIVAN. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)



By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A KEEPING-ROOM FROM OLD DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS (CA. 1670)

THIS KEEPING-ROOM, or family parlor, is from the historic town of Old Deerfield in the Connecticut River Valley. The Valley is famous for its great farmhouses, with their elaborate doorways and fine furniture. Yet not many of these early interiors have been preserved.

This keeping-room dates from the end of the seventeenth century. With its low ceiling, the room is dominated by the great fireplace. The walls are sheathed with wide pine boards from the virgin forest. They are now darkened and mellowed by age to a rich brown tone. The small, casement windows, with their diamond-shaped, leaded panes, have been copied from the seventeenth-century windows in the famous Browne House in Watertown, Massachusetts. The fine oak court cupboard dates from between 1675 and 1700. The Carver chair, the oval gate-leg table, the Bible-box, and the comb-back Windsor chair are all rare and lovely examples of seventeenth-century American furniture. The Delft ware on the cupboard, the candles and the rush-lamps, all help to make real the charm and livableness of an early New England home.

These furnishings are an adaptation of provincial English designs and craftsmanship. The New England house itself, with its low rooms, casement windows, pitched roof, and great central chimney, is likewise adapted from homes in England. Similar ancient dwellings may still be found in the country districts, especially in the counties of Essex, Lincoln, Suffolk, and Norfolk. It was from these counties that many of the first settlers came. The architecture and the furnishings of this interior manifest a long and beautiful tradition of home-making derived from England.

A. R. H.

Night Watch Along The Shore

(Fog Horn and the Frogs)

The shallow jangling of the frogs
Rides up, all feckless and forlorn,
Against the heavy mists, and clogs
Each measured silence of the horn
That spreads a warning, long and rich,
Across a dark and blinded sea;
The chiming from the roadside ditch
Makes strange delicious harmony
With that deep-throated, ranging cry
Which fills the night, from shore to sky.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

At overvinde Frygt

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"GUD ER vor Tilflugt og Styrke, en Hjælp i Angster, prøvet til fulde. Derfor frygter vi ikke, om Jorden end bølger og Bjergene styrter i Havenes Skød" (Salmernes Bog 46:2, 3). Saaledes sang Salmisten med frydefuld Oprigtighed og Tillidsfuldhed. Det var hans Tro paa **Gud**, hans Tro paa uendelig Godhed og Almægtighed, der gav ham den herlige Inspiration, som gennemtrænger disse Linier.

Det gamle Testamentes Profeter og Skribenter bragte Glæde og Sang, Mod og Tillid til tvivlende Hjerter. Og mange er de Erfaringer, som de har berettet om dem, der blev opløftet og styrket ved en blivende Tillid til **Gud**. Vi læser om Josefs Prøvelser, om de tre Hebræere i den gloende Ovn, om Daniel i Løvekulen, om Davids Kamp med Goliat og andre Tilfælde.

Men vor Mester, Kristus Jesus, aabenbarede Tilværelsens Sandhed for Menneskene paa hans Tid og for al Evighed og understøttede sin Lære ved Demonstration. Han definerede **Gud** som alles kærlige **Fader**, og viste at Han er stedsenærværende, altid tilgængelig og uden Partiskhed. Han lærte og demonstrerede **Livets** Uafbrudthed og Evighed; han demonstrerede den uforanderlige **Sandheds** Love, der viser Menneskets Herredømme over alle materielle Tilstande, og han lærte og demonstrerede, at det var guddommelig **Kærligheds** Velbehag nu at give os alt det, der tilhører Himmeriges Rige.

Frelseren tilstod ikke Frygt og det onde nogen Magt, Nærværelse eller Virkelighed. Han vidste, at de var uden sand Aarsag. Ligeledes skriver denne Tidsalders trofaste Tilhænger og Fortolker af Mesterens Lære, Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab (Tilbageblik og Indblik, S. 61): "Videnskaben siger til Frygten: 'Du er Aarsagen til al Sygdom; men du er en selv-skabt Falskhed,—du er Mørke, Intethed. Du er uden 'Haab og uden Gud i Verden.' Du eksisterer ikke og har ingen Ret til at eksistere, for 'den fuldkomne Kærlighed driver Frygten ud'."

Kristen Videnskab-Studerende ved, at **Gud**, uendelig **Sandhed**, ikke kan skabe noget Element, der er Ham ulig, intet Ondt og ingen Frygt. Da Han er den eneste Aarsag eller Skaber, kan Frygt ikke have nogen Aarsag eller Støtte. Den har ingen Plads i **Sandhed**; derfor er den en Løgn, en Intethed, som har sin fingerede Tilværelse i dødeligt Sind, hvilket selv er uvirkeligt.

Guds Selv kender ikke til Frygt. Det er utænkeligt, at den eneste Aarsag eller Skaber kunde foraarsage eller erfare Frygt; derfor kan Mennesket, som er skabt i Hans Billede og Lignelse, bestemt heller ikke give Rum for en saadan uvelkommen Gæst. Mennesket genspejler kun **Guds** Egenskaber og Kvaliteter; det kan ikke genspejle noget andet. Denne Sandhed blev forkyndt i disse Ord af den store Apostel Paulus, i hans Epistel til Timotheus: "Thi Gud har ikke givet os Fejgheds Aand, men Krafts og Kærligheds og Sindigheds Aand" (Paulus's andet Brev til Timotheus 1:7).

Da Mennesket er aandeligt, **Aandens** Genspejling, kan det aldrig være i Trældom under dødeligt Sind eller kende til Materien. **Gud**, **Aand**, er Alt-i-alt, og der er kun eet **Sind**; derfor er hverken Materie virkelig eller dødeligt Sind virkeligt eller i Stand til at indgyde Frygt. Da det aandelige Menneske genspejler det ene **Sind**, **Gud**, er det nu og altid frit og uden Baand og besjælet af Magt, Kærlighed, Glæde og Tillid. En Bevidsthed, der er fyldt med aandelige Kvaliteter, har ingen Plads for Frygt.

En, der led af Følgerne af et voldsomt Chok, fandt engang, at han ikke var i Stand til at gaa paa Gaden. Men som han studerede Kristen Videnskab, opdagede han, at i samme Forhold, som han forstod **Sindets** Omsorg, og som han fattede, at Mennesket udtrykker de aandelige Egenskaber, Magt, Kærlighed og Glæde, var han i Stand til at gaa omkring frit og tillidsfuldt.

Gud er **Sind**, **Kærlighed**, det uforanderlige, uendelige **Princip**, som velsigner, beskytter, opretholder og leder Menneskene under alle Omstændigheder og Forhold. Som vi udvider vor Forstaaelse af denne Kendsgerning og forstaar, at vi, som fuldkomne, aandelige Skabninger "leve, røres og ere" i **Kærlighedens** aandelige Univers, begynder vi at se Daarskaben og det ufornuftige i at frygte noget som helst. I Stedet derfor bliver vi mere og mere tillidsfulde, taknemmelige, glade og kærlige. Og vi opnaar den urokkelige Overbevisning, at, som Apostlen Johannes fortæller os (Johannes's første Brev 4:18), "den fuldkomne Kærlighed driver Frygten ud".

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Grandmother's Summer Kitchen

I FOUND IT packed away in a box when we were moving and, since I was hunting for something to put on my bedroom mantel, the little blue spice cupboard found a place in the light at last. How well I remember it as a child! It stood on a calico-ruffled shelf in Grandmother's summer kitchen, white porcelain markers on each little drawer: nutmeg, cinnamon, allspice, ginger, mace, sage, each spice wrapped in a brown paper bag. I remember the pungent odor when Grandmother opened a drawer: the aromatic nutmeg kernels, the sticks of cinnamon, the leaves of sage, and Grandmother hurrying around the low-ceilinged room like a wren, her white hair piled high on her head and her pink kindly little face red from leaning over the hot plate.

The thoughts of that summer kitchen are dim now; but, as I look at the spice cupboard, they start unwinding like the melody of a forgotten song: the musty smell of the kitchen, opened for the first time in the spring; the sound of the crickets in the grass, chirping so close, and the gentle swish of the cherry-tree branches against the side of the house; the clomp-clomp of the pump and the icy stream of sparkling well water; the smell of cherry pie in the oven; the taste of warm home-made bread soaked in butter and spread thick with jam; the feel of the board walk outside the back door, hot from the sun, with wriggling bugs beneath the loose slabs.

* * *

Suddenly years and responsibility fall away and I'm a little girl again. I am running along the street and around the corner to Grandmother's house to help her with the dishes, feeling very proud. It's not often my mother will let me go alone, and to do the dishes is an important task. I must help Grandmother and do my best. There she is, just going out to the woodshed to get some kindling for the cook stove. I must hurry; I have so much to do. At last Grandmother fixes my big pan of warm sudsy water and I plunge my hands deep into the foam as she settles down in her rocker at my side with some fancywork. I am feeling proud, but I must not soil my pinafore—so Grandmother warns. Do the dishes nicely and do not slop the water!

* * *

The clock ticks on the shelf above me and the water drips monotonously from the spout of the pump. Grandmother's dishes are so pretty. I must be careful. Here is the fruit bowl I love so well, held up by the dainty little hand, white just like the shell of an egg. And the platter with the brown edging of fruit and flowers, the pitcher all blue and shiny, and the chubby brown teapot with tea leaves still swimming in the bottom. Grandmother just sits there, rocking back and forth all the while, and every now and then she looks up at me and smiles. Am I doing it right? Look. I haven't broken a thing and I'm being careful that the stool I'm standing on doesn't fall. My hands are getting a little white and withery, but that doesn't mat—what!

Grandmother has fallen asleep. Her fancywork is on the floor. Easy now! I'll empty the water without a splash. But, oh—the pan has slipped and is banging on the floor! The soapy water is over everything and Grandmother is waking up. I look at her, tears welling in my eyes. And what does Grandmother do? She bursts out laughing and gathers me into her arms. She smells good, like cinnamon, and her laugh is like the robin's song. Soon we are both laughing and she is wiping my tears on the corner of her big calico apron. It's all right; Grandmother is holding me close and she is laughing. I haven't broken anything, only spilled the water.

* * *

There it stands, the spice cupboard on the mantel and the thoughts of her summer kitchen. The little blue spice cupboard in my bedroom amid my modern blond wood furniture. The drawers are empty now and in some places the paint is cracking. But memory hovers round it, like the broken melody of a half-forgotten song.

C. E.

Song for Cleaning Day

Brown soap can brew a scrubbing froth
Fragrant as orange-peel or tar;
It makes a closet or a cloth
As fresh as dogwood blossoms are;
And wax, that amber soft and slow,
Embalms old carving in a glow.

Polish can turn a bowl of brass
Into a bell that beats a gleam,
Can make a silver dish a glass
Of lights like birches in a dream;
While bright as peaches copper blooms
Out of the corners of the rooms.

There could not be a blither work
Than skill with pumice, brush, and soap,
To bring a bright thing from a dark,
To fill the house with lamps of hope.
And so before the morning goes
Put stars among the goblet-rows.

With wax from droning bees attend
The objects blessed by dropping time;
The past is deeper than the trend,
The years give even wood a chime
Unheard, and scents of wax assuage
With gleaming love the flaws of age.

There is so little need of more
If patience works to do her best;
The thousand items dull before
Arise in radiance and rest,
The house is quietly complete
As if the rooms were filled with wheat.

ELIZABETH BOHM

"Some People Are Coming for Dinner and Mr. Burns Will Be There"

"DROP IN AT Kamschatka this evening," said Adam after church. "Some people are coming for dinner and Mr. Burns will be there."

Dr. Ferguson's friends called Sciennes Hill House Kamschatka because it was so far out of town. It stood on the south side of the Meadows and looked over toward Edinburgh.

Walter dressed for the occasion with more care than he usually bestowed upon the process, in a suit that he had not yet had time to outgrow. He was thinking as he settled his collar just what he would say if he really had a chance to talk to the poet. . . .

Sciennes Hill House was square and plain, with three shields under a molding on the front, and the date, 1741, when it had been built. Yet for all its plainness, light shone from the windows and it had the look of a house in which something festive was happening. Principal Robertson's house on one side of it, and Mr. Cockburn's on the other were silent, dim, and ordinary in comparison. . . .

They kept fashionable hours here, dinner at five o'clock. He felt as if he had stepped into another world. At home they were listening in weary silence now while Father read sermons aloud to them; here there was nothing at all to show that it was the Sabbath. The voices on the stairs coming up from the dining-room below were entirely cheerful.

Principal Robertson was the first one into the parlor. . . . Behind him were Dr. Hugh Blair with the elder Miss Ferguson, and Mr. Dugald Stewart with the second one. And after them, between Dr. Ferguson and Mr. John Home, the author of *Douglas,* came Mr. Robert Burns.

He was dressed, as Walter had heard that he would be, in a style midway between that of a farmer on a holiday and that of the company in which he found himself: in a coat with a heavy roll collar and wide lapels, a light waistcoat, and fawn-colored breeches. He wore top-boots instead of silk stockings and pumps, and his own thick dark hair instead of a tie-wig. But what made him stand out among them all, thought Walter, was his eyes. . . .

The company settled down in chairs to its various liking, and the conversation centered around the guest of honor. They talked of poetry, English and Scottish, and the young ploughman spoke his opinions modestly but confidently. . . .

Mr. Burns rose and went to examine a print that was lying on the table. Everybody crowded around him to see it too.

"It's that thing of Bunbury's," said Adam. . . . "There are some verses underneath it—I don't remember what."

Mr. Burns held the print up and read the lines aloud: . . . He read well, simply and with feeling. Then Walter saw to his surprise that the poet was genuinely affected, whether by the picture or the verse or perhaps by the ideas which they awoke in his own mind. Tears actually stood in his eyes.

"Whose lines are those?" he asked. "Can anybody tell me who wrote those moving words?"

The literary gentlemen looked blank. Mr. Dugald Stewart frowned and snapped his finger impatiently as if he knew the name perfectly but it eluded him just for the moment. A silence fell.

"They're written by one Langhorne," murmured Walter negligently to Adam.

Adam nodded toward Mr. Burns. "Tell him," he whispered.

Walter hesitated. It was such a very august assemblage.

"Mr. Burns," said Adam, "young Scott here says they're by Langhorne. From what poem, Wattie?"

"'The Justice of the Peace.'"

They all turned round in some surprise to look at Walter. He felt the color mounting in his face.

Mr. Burns himself fixed on him a look of half-serious interest and said warmly: "Thank you. You'll be a man yet, sir."—From "Young Walter Scott," by ELIZABETH JANET GRAY. (New York: Viking.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Billions for 'Arms But War on Waste .... *By William H. Stringer*

Senator Harry F. Byrd's decision to turn the spotlight of his Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures on the Army and Navy was hardly unexpected in Washington. It was anticipated that Congress, which has been zealously checking into other Government agencies, would eventually get around to investigating America's war spending.

Since before Pearl Harbor, Congress has been voting blank checks for the Army and Navy. Last week it voted $71,000,000,000 to the War Department. The total appropriations figure now stands at $330,000,000,000, an almost unimaginable sum.

The first desperate rush of war production and Army and Navy expansion, when no one knew or had time to care whether a tank or a gun was going to cost $10,000 or $50,000, has passed. Congress is just as willing now as it was then to appropriate every last cent needed to beat the enemy. But it has heard rumors and reports of waste and inefficiency, and it is curious to know just how extravagant the War and Navy Departments have been, and are.

Those familiar with military spending predict that Senator Byrd, the Truman Committee, and any other Congress delegates who probe America's war finances, will find inefficiency, yes, and waste, and some extravagance. They may find that much of the inefficiency has stemmed from inexperience, and much of the waste from unpreparedness and the need to get a tremendous job done in short order. They will find that some of the extravagance still continues, although perhaps not on the scale indicated by Senator Harry F. Truman when he declared last week that the Army and Navy "know how to waste money better than any organizations I have ever had anything to do with."

Closer Fixing of Responsibility

Simultaneously it will be discovered that conscientious officials in the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and related agencies are making serious efforts to end waste and unnecessary expenditures through contract renegotiation procedures, through use of efficiency experts, through more careful planning and more direct fixing of responsibilities. The Navy Department employs an expert staff of some 300-odd men for the sole purpose of pruning away inefficiency and expediting operations.

Of course basically the hard, immovable fact is that wars—and war weapons and installations—cost like fury. A 35,000-ton battleship costs about $85,000,000. a 40,000-tonner as much as $95,000,000. The Empire State Building, pride of New York, cost only $60,000,000. You could equip a big university, with library, gym and all the fixings, for less than the cost of a dreadnought.

Fighter planes cost from $70,000 upward. Big four-motored bombers wholesale at around $450,000 to $500,000. We have lost 24 of these in a day's raiding. A medium tank costs around $90,000. How many de luxe automobiles could you buy with that? The price of a good-sized house and lot goes up in smoke every time a battleship fires a broadside with its 16-inch guns. The "going" price for even an Army mule—and some of them won't go—is about $190. But that's war, and the high but invaluable price of victory.

85,000 Hold War Contracts

Standardization and mass production techniques are helping to bring these prices down, or keep them from rising. Renegotiation of contracts, now reaching more and more of America's 85,000 war contractors, is getting into full stride. There are plenty of enthusiastic backers for this procedure for rewriting contracts after a war manufacturer is in full-scale production and can tell more accurately what his costs and profits are than when he first signed up with the Government. Proponents say that to date it has saved American taxpayers $3,000,000,000 through sums recovered from existing war contracts and through price reductions effected on future goods.

The contract renegotiation law was put on the statute books April 28, 1942. It gives the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission the power to rewrite contracts and subcontracts whenever excessive profits have been realized or are likely to be made. Those administering the law are termed by the Truman Committee "an unusual group of able, conscientious and patriotic" experts. It is no disgrace for a firm's contract to be renegotiated. Few manufacturers can honestly gauge their costs and profits exactly when they first begin to produce a brand new gadget, valve, gun, tank or war radio.

Higher Taxes Considered

Some businessmen have argued that the renegotiation program should be scuttled and the Government should rely on high taxes alone to prevent war profiteering. The Government's reply is that high taxes encourage inefficient, high-cost production—because the bigger the costs the greater the earnings remaining after taxes—whereas under the contract renegotiation procedure the negotiators take into consideration a plant's efficiency record and are more lenient with those that do not waste manpower or materials.

In the War and Navy Departments themselves, faulty planning, red tape, inadequate men in key positions at times, and excessive requirements for "paper work" have accounted for a share of the waste and inefficiency charged.

Sometimes, however, the changing fortunes of war have resulted in a plain miscalculation of needs, as when it is suddenly discovered that there are too many plants producing ground weapons when the evolving strategy of combat is demanding airplanes and escort vessels instead.

Representative Engel of Michigan, back from a six-week tour of war factories, finds another cause of high war costs in the "excessive" wages paid unskilled workers. The Byrd Committee might profitably investigate all of these angles. The very threat and imminence of congressional scrutiny should be persuasive in building efficiency into America's war spending.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

View From 29th Floor .... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

So many interesting things have been happening just outside our 29th-story window here lately that it's all we can do to keep from being a continuous sightseer.

In the first place they started the annual face-washing of the Wrigley Building across the river there the other day. It's the only skyscraper office building in the world, so far as we know, that has a complete bath every single year. Maybe you've noticed it or had it pointed out to you as that tall "white" building.

Actually, they tell us, a lot of these skyscrapers would look white like that, or nearly white, if they were washed once in a while. Anyway they do wash the Wrigley Building. It takes a team of a dozen men or so several weeks. And while those men dangle on the tiny little suspended board they work from, or walk unconcernedly along a foot-wide ledge 30 stories from the ground, it is not too easy to keep from watching them.

Then a 600-foot lake freighter carrying a load—an overload as a matter of fact—of sulphur, got stuck on the bottom of the river, and of all places, precisely under the Michigan Avenue bridge. That is, precisely under the spot which the two leaves of the huge, two-leveled bascule bridge occupy when they are not raised to let ships pass. Anyway this big fellow went aground at 6 o'clock in the morning, and wasn't pulled away until after nine.

Workers Late to Jobs

Now Michigan Avenue is a mighty busy thoroughfare, and that period from 6 to 9 in the morning is when most folks come down to work. We guess a lot of bosses heard, "I'm sorry I'm late, the bridge was up," that morning. After much pushing and hauling and shifting of cargo the freighter slithered slowly on its way out from under the bridge, the two leaves dropped, and Chicago—and the members of this office force—went about their business again.

Today there's a mammoth dredge down there, gulping up 10-ton loads of black muck from the river bottom and depositing them in a scow. It's a steam-operated affair and it makes a dreadful noise, with intriguing variations, leading us to saunter over to the window every few minutes to see what they are up to now.

Also up the river a couple of blocks, at the spot where the new State Street bridge is going in—sometime—Army engineers this morning built a temporary floating bridge, just to show their skill. We had to crane our necks to see it, but it really was quite a feat. They put it up and took it down before 10 o'clock, so as to allow river traffic to move.

That's one thing about a bridge in Chicago—there are over 50 of the big ones—it must be more than just a device to allow people to get from one side of the river to the other—it has to be movable. Some have one span that lifts like a jackknife, some two. Some still swing around on a pivot in the middle, and at least one just pulls itself right straight up, both ends at the same time.

Across the river, meanwhile, in a parking lot, they have put up a large blue tent, and into it they are trundling big guns and tanks and war machines of all kinds. A War Show they call it. Too bad the tent doesn't have skylights. Our 29th-floor window would be a box seat.

Training Ships in Lake

From another window, looking over the lake, we are inclined to keep pretty close watch of two airplane carriers. They are training ships. They steam off daily up the lake to points where cadet pilots from the Glenview airport northwest of the city find them and practice landings.

Sometimes the planes come 'way down this far and the practicing goes on all the time as they move on up north to less congested areas. The planes look like tiny aluminum birds from here. They seem to skim along the very lake surface as they approach the ship, heading into the wind. But even then we see some of them come in too high. They have to swing right on and come about for another try.

And, oh yes, they're tearing down the old mill. It was an imposing if not an architecturally graceful building, brick and frame, and it stood towering 12 stories right out there on the river bank in the freight yard between us and the lake.

The old mill was more than an interesting structure, though. It had a history. It was practically the only building left standing in downtown Chicago this side of the river after the big fire of 1871. Few folks who now glance over at its slowly crumbling walls as they cross the Michigan bridge, realize the historical significance of what is happening there. And probably they don't know either that its massive timbers, now being carefully removed and piled in neat piles at one side, are as good as the day they were put in, nearly a century ago.

Islands in the News: Truk

Japan's Pearl Harbor of the South Pacific .... *By Ray P. Davis*

The name Truk has appeared several times in recent news, but until the headlines announce that Truk has been smashed and occupied by the United Nations, the cause of freedom will not be safe in the Southwest Pacific.

The Truk group, comprising 11 major islands and about 100 small coral atolls, is Japan's Pearl Harbor of the South Pacific.

Japan brought pressure to bear upon the British Foreign Secretary during World War I to procure the Marshall, Marianas, and Caroline Islands. Japan obtained a Class C mandate over the groups, which they call Nanyo. This mandate positively forbade fortifications, but Japan fortified the islands anyway.

Truk is in the Carolines. It is 2,200 miles from Tokyo and 3,500 miles from Pearl Harbor.

Some of the names you will hear as America fights northward in the Pacific and begins to bomb the Truk group on a large scale are Tol Island, Udot, Dublon, Uman, Fefan, Moen, Tsis Anchorage, and Eten Island. These are the larger islands in a large atoll surrounded by a coral reef, the whole of which is Truk.

The major fortress and best-equipped base in the Truk group is on Dublon Island. Here is a complete naval base, with repair shops, docks, loading equipment, guns, and all paraphernalia needed in a wartime harbor. Guarding this base, which is sheltered in the rear by hills, is the small island of Eten.

Eten is a smooth atoll that has been built into an ideal airplane base. It is called Eten Anchorage. It is ideally situated to protect the vital harbor on Dublon. On Eten are modern runways, airplane hangars, antiaircraft cannons and guns, repair shops, barracks, and complete equipment for airplanes, seaplanes, and pilots. Eten is to Dublon almost what Corregidor was to Luzon.

It appears certain that Dublon is the major base from which warships, troop transports, and supply vessels repeatedly have ventured southward, to their eventual regret.

Ringed by protecting reefs, Truk has some of the finest harbors in the Pacific, and one of the most unapproachable naval and air bases in the world. The Marshall Islands, 1,200 miles toward Hawaii, protect Truk on one side, while the remainder of the Caroline Islands surround Truk itself. Many smaller islands with wireless equipment, such as Makin, insure the Japanese of ample warning in case an enemy approaches.

Thirteen hundred miles almost straight north of Guadalcanal, the Truk group soon will be the object of increasingly heavy air assaults. But naval and land assaults may be another matter.

It is likely that the United States Navy will move against New Britain and New Ireland, against the Gilbert Islands (Makin, etc.), and thus bottle the Japanese in their coral fortress.

Interdependence Charter Urged in Britain on July 4

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—During Independence Day celebrations here, British Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin appealed to the United States to pursue the logical growth of its own independtnce by joining with the peoples of the world to write a great charter of interdependence.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant replied to Mr. Bevin that he believes the British people recognize that the ideals embodied in the United States Declaration of Independence helped to establish not only the United States Republic, but the British Commonwealth. He added this pledge in behalf of his fellow countrymen: "We mean to establish days of independence for free men everywhere."

A lunch given by the American Society in London, where these speeches were made, was the focal point of events all over Britain on July 4 which marked a new high level of British interest in this American anniversary.

Added importance was given occasion, too, by the policy-revealing statement by Mr. Bevin on how to deal with the Germans. In fact, Mr. Bevin used the Independence Day lunch for one of the most significant warnings yet issued to Germany in the name of a member of the inner British War Cabinet.

Contending that the Germans have contemplated and even been planning a third world war, Mr. Bevin declared, "There will not be another 1918."

"It must not be assumed that Germany has calculated that she must of necessity win this war. She didn't calculate that she could win the last one. She nearly did. But she did calculate that she could bleed her enemies so white in two world wars that a third might possibly be the triumphant one for her to secure world domination."

Mr. Bevin continued to point out that the United Nations were up against cold blooded, calculated militarism behind the whole German philosophy. No matter how bitter and long the struggle might be, the Allies must see it through if only to carry out their obligations to generations yet unborn, he said.

As debate among the British people about how to deal with the Germans steadily gathers momentum, the weight of opinion increases on the side of the scale which regards the German nation as a whole guilty of militarism.

A letter in the Daily Telegraph today is typical of countless others. It calls for "lasting peace by bombing." This letter asserts that the minimum requirement for the future is that the United Nations, besides still heavier bombing all over Germany, must break the German Army in the field and from the air, mercilessly harrying it across Germany.

Mr. Bevin also looked beyond the time during which Germany would suffer a bitter lesson. He looked ahead to constructive work for mankind—chiefly removal of want and fear. He said the task of the democracies was to throw open the highway of knowledge as an antidote to the Nazi system.

In Mr. Winant the British are increasingly recognizing they have a great liberal force for future advancement in their midst, especially in the sphere of education and re-education. Today's national newspapers display a striking picture of the Ambassador at the Independence Day lunch holding an open book of Lincoln speeches from which he read Lincoln's words at Philadelphia in 1861:

"It was not a mere matter of separation of colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not only to the people of this country but hope to all the world for all future time."

New York's Existence Amazes Axis Prisoners From Tunisia

By Edward Kennedy
Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 3—Many of the thousands of Axis soldiers captured in Africa believe that New York and other eastern cities have been reduced to masses of twisted wreckage by German bombers and that the Japanese have established bridgeheads on the Pacific Coast and soon will close in "for the kill."

When events were going badly for them in Tunisia, the "imminent collapse" of the United States was offered to them as a reason why they should hold out longer.

I recently arrived at an Atlantic port with the largest group of war prisoners yet brought to this country. We carried thousands of them, both German and Italian.

After the voyage was safely made, their faith in Axis propaganda, which had told them that U-boats controlled the Atlantic and that scarcely any Allied ship could get across it, was a little shaken.

They also found our East Coast had not been blitzed. But many of them, especially the Germans, were still confident that they would win the war.

Wondered About U-Boats

They were not happy men as we slipped away from Africa just after night had fallen. They all felt doomed and showed it. Even their officers thought it was almost certain U-boats would get them.

It was not until the final day, as we approached these shores, that they felt safe. Then their tension broke.

In the case of the Italians, the change was highly musical. They burst into song—"O, Sole Mio" and other gay numbers from Naples, and occasionally an operatic air.

The Germans looked much relieved, but some remained a little sullen. They did not sing or talk much, except in whispers among themselves.

The prisoners, other than the officers, will be permitted to work in America, mostly on farms, and will be paid for their work. They are eager to go to work. When 30 Italians were wanted as waiters in the officers' mess aboard, they all wanted the jobs.

They will not be put to unhealthful or dangerous work—the Geneva conventions do not allow that.

Almost all the Italians have relatives in America.

"Enlighteners at Front"

It was plain that there was little love lost between the Germans and the Italians, but they were segregated and there were no incidents. There was some ill-feeling between regular Italian soldiers and Fascist Blackshirts.

The prisoners had obtained their propaganda at the front from Nazi and Fascist "enlighteners" attached to their armies.

They were told months ago that Moscow had fallen and some still thought it true.

The United States had been described to them as a country largely in revolt, running wild with sabotage and peopled by a strange mixture of nationalities which had lost all unity and cohesion under the strain of war.

The Italians believed far less of this than the Germans and many of them said Mussolini was wrong in going into the war and that there was now little in it for Italy, no matter which side won.

Some were against Mussolini and Fascism, but none spoke against the King. A few thought Crown Prince Umberto was the best hope.

Argentina's Loyalty to Americas Is Promised by Foreign Minister

BUENOS AIRES, July 6 (AP)—Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister of Argentina, told members of the American Community at an Independence Day luncheon that Argentina "will be with the nations of America in all fields where it is called by its pledged word and its duties for Pan-American cooperation."

He addressed more than 1,000 Americans and representatives of 26 United Nations, who warmly applauded his renewed assurances that Argentina would stand with the other American repubiiics.

"Any nation or any entity which tries to hinder or obstruct our program of continental solidarity not only is not with Argentina but also is against Argentina," he declared.

Charges of illicit association were lifted from 31 leaders of the German Cultural Welfare Circle by Judge Ramon Vasquez yesterday after a higher court held the accusations, brought by a congressional investigating committee, had not been proved.

Ten of the group, also charged with defrauding contributors in collection of funds, were absolved partially of that charge, although Señor Vasquez indicated the investigation would continue.

The organization had functioned as the German National Socialist Party but a federal order dissolved it as such in 1939.

Officials of other Latin American nations, eulogizing the Government and people of the United States on the 167th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, gave new pledges of co-operation in the present world conflict.

Congratulatory messages issued from virtually every capital south of the Rio Grande demonstrated Pan-American solidarity. Special patriotic ceremonies and radio broadcasts were arranged in every country.

In Rio de Janeiro, 4,000 students gathered in front of the United States Embassy sang the brazilian and North American National Anthems.

Italians Awake!

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The Italian-American July 4th Committee here has announced it would seek the signature of 1,000,000 persons of Italian extraction on a petition calling upon Italians in the homeland to overthrow their Fascist government by revolt and sabotage.

The signature drive, which got under way at a celebration commemorating the birth on July 4, 1807, of Garibaldi, Italian patriot, was sponsored by Italian-American and sympathizing groups.

Forest Giant to Aid Allies

Associated Press

Lumbermen Fell 1,000-Year-Old Spruce

French Canadian Jack Crosse (left) and Ollie Brackoos, his "faller" partner, cut a giant spruce at Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, after having notched the trunk. More than 1,000 years old, 8 to 12 feet thick, and pound for pound stronger than steel, these 100-ton trees are destined to aggravate the Axis by becoming Mosquito bombers.

Housewives Urged to Increase Salvage

One teaspoonful of food saved in every home of the United States each meal would feed many thousands of children. Many teaspoonfuls of food are thrown away carelessly every day, even now, by millions of American families. The following article tells some of the ways a housewife can do her bit—and a big one—toward solving the Nation's growing food crisis.

Food for Freedom
Twenty-third article in series

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Disclosure that waste of food in the United States last year would have fed the Nation for eight weeks, brings home to every kitchen that Mrs. America can wield one of the most powerful weapons against the Axis without ever taking a single step from her spotless linoleum.

Already America's housewives are making tremendous savings of food, compared with the wasteful lavishness of pre-war days. But women can do far more, according to Uncle Sam's food and salvage experts. Through more careful and consistent conservation, she can play a key role in remedying the nation's shortages of tin and glycerine, of food and household equipment.

The war has brought not only the smaller food supplies for which the antidote is rationing, but critical scarcities of materials vital to the fighting and winning of the war. And the solution, say the conservation experts, lies in everyday things—a pound of fat, a can of tomatoes, or even the best use of a gas range or refrigerator.

How much is a pound of fat? It's the firing of four 35 millimeter antiaircraft shells when Nazi and Japanese planes fly over our advancing forces. It's one and three-tenth pounds of cordite which sends a shell screaming toward an invasion objective. It's half a pound of dynamite to blow up a bridge over which the enemy might bring up troops. Or it's three cellophane bags to protect the gas masks our soldiers carry. It makes the big guns speak, too, as well as the small ones. A pound of fat is 10 rounds from a 50-caliber airplane cannon.

To play her part in the fat salvage program, every housewife is asked to save just one tablespoonful of waste fat a day—a pound a month. Meat and fat rationing increases the importance of getting every bit of good from edible household fats and drippings, but once the fat has been used to the fullest extent for food purposes, it should be strained into a clean can and kept in a cool place until one pound (31 tablespoonfuls) has been collected. Fats of all kinds may be mixed together, but they should be taken to the butcher before they grow rancid. The glycerine content of rancid fat is less. WPB's goal for 1943 is the collection of 200,000,000 pounds of fat salvaged from the kitchens of the nation.

Tin, too, takes the spotlight as salvage drives progress on a national scale. Beginning as a campaign in selected metropolitan areas, the tin can salvage drive has swung into full force for women all over the country.

Forty per cent of the world's total tin production is used for tin plate—used in cans for preserving food for civilians and the armed forces, for an essential element in guns, gun mounts, tanks, planes, ships, gun carriages, rifles and ammunition. It goes into solder, too, for use in electrical connections such as the miles of wiring inside a big bomber.

These are the facts as outlined by WPB salvage experts. The United States is the world's largest user of tin, but Japanese conquests have cut off our supplies—90 per cent of which came from the Malay Peninsula and the Netherlands East Indies before Pearl Harbor. The needs are far greater than the supply from Bolivia, Alaska and other scattered sources.

But the number of tin cans going onto the dump heap from American kitchens in normal times sounds astronomic. According to Gibson Butterfield of the Vulcan De-Tinning Corporation of Sewaren, N. J., the national average of tin cans is one ton for every thousand people every month! It takes 800 cans to make one pound of pure tin, but even at that rate the Nation's stockpiles will grow steadily if every homemaker will contribute cans in the way prescribed by her local salvage committee.

On the food front, again there is need for competent and wise management. The waste of our food resources, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, strikes directly against a sound and lasting peace. Every family in the land will suffer unless we manage our food supply wisely, he declared.

Already the management of several types of ration stamps calls for the adustment of buying and eating habits. Beyond that, what we do with the food we buy, both rationed and unrationed, is of utmost importance, according to government home economists who offer many suggestions for stretching the food dollar through the conservation of every bit of food.

Victory gardens, already producing on the plains and hills of the 48 states, will provide one supplement to the shorter stocks of commercially processed foods for civilian use. With 50 per cent of all these processed foods going to the armed forces and our Allies, a record-breaking canning season is anticipated.

The War Production Board has taken action to see that there are plenty of glass jars, plenty of rubber rings and covers for sealing those jars and a doubled supply of pressure cookers which are needed to process non-acid vegetables such as beans and corn.

There will be plenty of glass jars, and as an added bit of conservation, many housewives are saving for re-use in home canning the glass jars in which they buy commercially canned foods. Twice as many pressure cookers as were made last year—150,000 in all—will be produced, but even these will not be enough to meet this year's predicted demand. Again, the Government urges homemakers to share their pressure cookers with others in their community.

In the routine of preparing meals for the family, Bureau of Home Economics experts suggest literally dozens of ways in which the utilize even small scraps of food. Leftover bread can go into puddings and stuffings or be used as an extender for meat. Sour milk and cream are better used for baking and cooking than thrown down the sink. Leftover vegetables make attractive salads. The syrup from canned fruits can go into cool drinks or into dessert sauces. Vegetable juice and the water in which vegetables are cooked are an excellent ingredient of soups, stews, gravies, and gelatin salads. Meat drippings replace butter as a dressing for vegetables, and so on.

Six Days Adrift on Rubber Rafts Volunteers Test Saving Equipment

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Nine men have just completed a test of air forces life saving equipment by drifting in rubber rafts for six days in the Gulf of Mexico, the Army has announced.

The medical section of the School of Applied Tactics at Orlando, Fla., staged the experiment, in which the six officers and three enlisted men, all volunteers, were set adrift June 20 in two small rfts about 25 miles off Tarpon Springs, Fla. The rafts were equipped with rations and equipment already in general use, as well as other items being considered for standard adoption.

For the first 24 hours, the Army said, none of the men ate or drank. After that each followed a different routine—one went without food or water, another had a limited amount of water, a third drank water and ate "K" rations. Several sunburn lotions were tested.

While the men were on the rafts, an air force crash boat stood by. Twice daily the men went aboard the crash boat for quick physical check ups, and data obtained in these examinations will form the basis for determining the proper emergency diet to be supplied on the rafts. Already, said the Army, a definite water-consumption discipline has been developed and probably will be recommended as standard procedure.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Many Wacs Have Left Top-Notch Civilian Jobs to Serve Uncle Sam

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"I broke up my home when my brother was drafted and I feel that I would like to do the same as he is."

This simple statement on the biographical record of one of the Wacs at Fort Devens answered the question as to her purpose in joining the WAC. Books could be written on the devotion, loyalty and unselfishness that are revealed in the answers to that same question on countless Wac questionnaires — answers that would give pause to those who idly repeat vicious rumors about the girls in this branch of the service.

There are 406 non-combatant jobs in the Army which are suitable for women. Of these, there are 142 for which women are especially suited by their background and training. It may also be pointed out that 81 per cent of the noncombatant Army jobs in continental United States fall within the 142 which women are even better fitted than men to perform. This gives some indication of the vital importance to the Army of having the WAC recruited to full strength —and likewise of the advantage it would be to the enemy to discredit the organization so as to discourage enlistments and keep in these noncombatant jobs, the men who would otherwise be serving at the front.

A day or an hour at a WAC training center is enough to convince even a casual visitor that the Wacs are there with the serious purpose of doing the jobs Uncle Sam has for them to do.

The Classification Section, in charge of capable women officers with impressive backgrounds of personnel experience, is the "assembly line" where individual Wacs are sorted out and fitted into the spots where they fit the best. No opportunity is long overlooked to make the maximum use of a girl's training and ability. Many have brought to the WAC exceptional qualifications for able service. Others with undeveloped talents, are given training which not only equips them for military service but will send them back into civilian life after the war, more alert, orderly, and efficient than when they left it.

One War Veteran Already

One of the auxiliaries at Devens is already a veteran of this war — June Sheffield of the motor transport corps. She was in France when the war started and served in the motor transport division of the 19th Regiment of the French Army from that September to the following July, when France fell and she was demobilized. Then she went to Marseilles and worked among the British who had been interned. She returned to this country by way of Lisbon through the aid of the Unitarian Service Committee in July, 1941, and, in April of this year, joined the WAC.

Before her dramatic war experience Auxiliary Sheffield was a dancer. She went to New York from her home in Fort Worth, Texas, at the age of 16 as a protégée of the impresario Gus Edwards, and appeared in successful musical shows, including the Ziegfeld Follies. She later went to Europe, where she danced in London, Paris, and on the Riviera. Later she danced in Cuba and then left the stage and turned to dress designing, going with Hattie Carnegie.

An equally colorful background is that of Lieut. Valerie Karolin Camell, who is in the Special Service section of the WAC at Fort Devens—the section which provides talent for recruiting rallies, special celebrations, radio broadcasts, and puts on the shows and other programs that are so important in providing entertainment for the hundreds of men and women stationed at the post.

Lieut. Camell was born in Vienna and as a child knew the privations of World War I in Austria. Her father had been leading dancer of the Royal Opera in Vienna and then formed a dance team with her mother, an English woman. With her parents, she travelled after the war in Germany, Austria, England, France and finally in America, where they remained, from 1925, establishing a dance studio in New York which her mother now conducts. She went to Denver and there joined the Red Cross Motor Corps, driving during a flood disaster in that area. Then she came into the WAC.

Several Professional Dancers

Associated with her in the Special Services is Lieut. Elizabeth Swanson Alexander, who for 17 years was a noted professional dancer here and abroad. She and her husband, Frank Alexander, who formed a dance team, had never been apart until they closed their home in Franklin Village, near Detroit, last Christmas Day and she joined the WAC and he the Army. She got her commission a little ahead of him as he is only now attending Officer Candidate School.

One of the girls, of whose talents they have already made use in programs, is Eleanor Gifford, an Ohioan, who sang in "Vickie" and other New York productions and has been soloist with the Pennsylvania Orchestra. There are countless other auxiliaries from the theater, who are ready to put in extra hours after the regular WAC work day to rehearse for plays and programs.

These officers and auxiliaries are an illustration of the type of women and the talent that make up the rank and file of the WAC. There is hardly a need that someone is not equipped to fill. The Public Relations Officer, for instance, is Lieut. Pauline Eaton Spofford, for seven years in newspaper work in Florida, six years in public relations and promotion work in New York, which included directing a speakers' bureau for the National Association of Manufacturers and serving as Assistant Promotion Manager for Lentheric, Inc.

Others in Business

One of her assistants, Lieut. Robin Elliott, got her first job building auto batteries in her father's garage. Later she did promotional and advertising work, then held an executive position with the David C. Cook Publishing House in Elgin, Ill., and, for a year before joining the WAC, was Special Assistant to the Deputy Vice-Chairman for Field Operations, WPB.

Auxiliary Elizabeth Reitell, a Bennington College graduate, is another who proved her ability in civilian life before joining up. She planned and prepared a handbook of the entire industry for a large war plant by which she was employed. She has done illustrating and has done costume designing for noted dancers.

To top them all off, Ma'am, there is Ann McFarland, of Buffalo, a steeple jill, one of the few in the country, who'd climb a 350-foot flagpole to put gilt on the top without a quaver.

It is easy to see how "Let a Wac do it," will soon replace the familiar "Let George do it," for the Army.

This is the last of four articles concerning the WAC.

BABY DIET HINTS

Big Moment... Baby's first Semi-Solid Food!

When the time comes to begin feeding baby cereal —start with the right one! One that has the smooth, creamy consistency you find in Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Both mix as smooth as formula. At first, flavor won't mean so much as smoothness! But how baby will appreciate the good taste of Gerber's later on! Both are pre-cooked—just add heated milk or formula.

Gerber's
Baby Foods
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

HAVE NO FEAR

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Photo Visual Service, University of New Hampshire

Edwin P. Nye, instructor in Mechanical Engineering at the University of New Hampshire, explains the principles of the steam engine to a group of Pratt & Whitney Fellows in the mechanical laboratory of the University. Left to right: Pauline Griffin, Berlin, N. H.; Carolyn Cleasbey, Lancaster, N. H.; Mr. Nye, and Estelle Dutton, Derry, N. H. They will work for the factory a year after finishing.

Girls Given Scholarships by Pratt and Whitney

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, N. H.

Amelia Earhart today would have been very proud of a group of 17 young women who are in training for aeronautical work at the University of New Hampshire aided by scholarships from the Pratt and Whitney division of United Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford, Conn.

The noted flier, who campaigned continually for the right and opportunity for women to perform technical and mechanical work in aeronautics, would have been right tickled to see some of these girls as we first saw them, surrounded by the thoroughly masculine-looking machinery in the University's mechanical engineering laboratory.

In one corner of the laboratory Edwin P. Nye, instructor, himself a graduate of Durham in 1942, had one group of girls reassembling a low-speed engine indicator, a Goldbergian-looking piece of apparatus, while in another a group was working out a problem to familiarize them with the planimeter, a device for measuring the area of a plane surface by tracing its boundary.

This training may seem a far cry from aeronautics, but it was pointed out that many phases of aeronautical work are examples of applied physics and mechanics. Some of the girls readily admitted that they were a bit "shaky" on mechanical apparatus, but, justifying the Earhart theory, they were there to acquire the "know how." In a chemistry laboratory a short distance away was another fellowship girl.

Well Prepared

Regardless of their relative inexperience in some of the mechanical phases which they must eventually acquire, a quick survey showed, however, that most of these girls were well prepared academically for the work they had chosen. Some of them had already taken the War Training Courses which the University was operating when they heard of the Pratt and Whitney fellowships. Some of them majored in mathematics and chemistry and virtually all had taken either physics or chemistry in high school or college. Scholastically they were good at it, too, for high ratings in these subjects were among the requirements of the Pratt and Whitney scholarships.

Typical, perhaps, of the group and expressive of the break which these women all want to make from traditional women's subjects, is Carolyn Cleasbey, of Lancaster, N. H., a University of New Hampshire student. She is currently chairman of this "Pratt and Whitney group," as the girls are known.

"I wanted to get into industry in some form," Miss Cleasbey told us. "In fact, anything except teaching," she added most definitely. "I would have tried to do something in the technical line eventually and recognized the opportunity when I heard about the P. and W. scholarships."

Mary Griffin, another U. N. H. girl, from Portsmouth, said that she was taking the University's War Training Courses in machine shop practice and blueprint reading when she heard of the scholarships. "I wanted to be 'in readiness' for something in the war production line," she stated, "and applied for the scholarship on the strength of this experience."

Shirley Hunter, of New Britain, Conn., who majored in chemistry at the University of Connecticut, declared enthusiastically that the courses "were right up my alley. I've always liked these subjects. But then, I've always been a tomboy anyway," she confessed roguishly. She certainly looked the part, albeit quite feminine, with her rolled-up work trousers, work shirt, and well-tanned skin.

Grace Korb, of Dubois, Penn., said that she was particularly interested in engines because her brother is a flier in the Navy. She was studying at Columbia University nights, having graduated from William and Mary in Virginia, and working days as a laboratory technician in Staten Island. She read about the scholarship offering in a New York paper.

Some Exceptions

There are exceptions to these backgrounds, however, among the girls in the group. Inez Marie Williams, of Windsor, Conn., is perhaps most typical in this category. "I majored in botany at the University of Connecticut," this dark, quiet girl told us. "I was working in an insurance company in Hartford but I think it was the proximity of the Pratt and Whitney plant that influenced my decision to try for one of the scholarships."

Esther Nye, U. N. H. student from Westville, N. H., was majoring in dietetics before she elected to try for a scholarship. "I guess I would call it just plain patriotic interest that inspired me," she said.

Agnes Harvey, U. N. H. student from Epping, N. H., was specializing in physical education and zoology but said that she had always liked physics and chemistry in high school. "When I heard about the scholarships I decided that perhaps I really was in the wrong pew. So I decided to give the subjects which I had originally liked a try," Miss Harvey said.

Under the terms of their fellowships these girls began training at the University on June 1 and must complete their training one year later; that is, in two terms, including students who will be rated as seniors in June and hence can complete the training period in three instead of two college terms. Tuition, fees, room, board, laundry, books, and even incidental expenses are covered by the P. & W. scholarships.

Pratt and Whitney requires on its part that the girls retain a required academic rating in their fellowships, accept employment with the company as engineering aides at East Hartford, and remain with the company for at least one year.

Required courses which the women are taking for their aideships include chemistry, physics, with emphasis on mechanics and aerodynamics, engineering mathematics, engineering drawing, mechanical laboratory, materials laboratory, metallurgy, thermodynamics, industrial engineering, and personnel psychology.

At present the girls are living in Smith Hall on the University campus. The University has appointed Miss Ruth B. Kelly, a Radcliffe graduate, as faculty adviser to the Pratt and Whitney group. Here, again, the Earhart theory seems to be working out, for Miss Kelly is the only woman instructor in mathematics there.

Women's Influence Is Felt in Jury Box

Col. G. L. Yearick, author of the following article, is an Ohio trial lawyer, for three terms a public prosecutor and now an Assistant Attorney General of his state. At present he is engaged in a special investigation ordered by Gov. John W. Bricker for the cleanup of organized rackets and corruption.

By Colonel G. L. Yearick
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The big, red-faced, lantern-jawed cross-examiner had been having a gleeful field day with the timid little man in the witness chair. Misquoting him time and again, firing complicated questions with machine-gun rapidity and savagely interrupting answers he did not like, nor want, the bullying lawyer had reduced the baffled, protesting plaintiff to a state of complete confusion. His young counsel seemed in about the same upset and unhappy state.

Sneering a triumphant, "That's all," the cross-examiner turned to the jury with a satisfied smile, fully expecting the reaction which for years had followed this manner of pulverizing a helpless witness. But this time he met with no answering nod or look of understanding and appreciation. Instead, he discovered that most of the jurors were glaring at him or directing sympathetic glances toward the witness.

It was this attorney's first experience with a jury, the majority of whom were women. Even then, it did not dawn upon this veteran of the courts that a new day demanded a new technique. Not being on friendly terms with the assignment commissioner, he tried four successive cases in the same court room to juries, composed chiefly of women. His cross-examinations continued to be loud, forceful, relentless, devastating. His arguments to the jury were seething, inflammatory, vitriolic. Into each case, he threw a maximum of name-calling and personal animosity. He lost all four cases! . . .

There was another seasoned trial lawyer at the same bar of whom young practitioners had been told for years, "Never get into an argument before a jury with him. He speaks their language. You will regret it if you do!"

Higher Standards Win

Assuming that one should try issues to a jury made up largely of women in the same manner in which one would perform before a jury of the opposite sex, he tried his cases in the old time, rough-shod manner. He was noted for his ribald humor, the sheer audacity of his arguments, his ability to make it unpleasant for any trial judge and his manner of handling delicate situations without gloves. As a result of failure to change his tactics and adapt his style to the feminine type of thinking, he lost several important cases, one after another, and, in his next trial, did the unheard-of thing—for him—of waiving a jury and trying the issue to the court alone!

As women continued to fill most of the chairs in the jury box, it began to be noted that the lawyers who dealt candidly and tactfully with the jury; who were courteous to the court as well as in the handling of witnesses; and who had some degree of pleasantness of personality were winning most of their cases.

It was also noticed that, in criminal trials, women were not misled or confused by the devious devices of the defense counsel, but were able to pierce the veil and get at the controlling facts, without much difficulty. Above all, the women jurors had a sense of fairness and of the fitness of things.

In one city, a young man who was almost a double for one of the most popular leading men of Hollywood was tried for a series of bold burglaries. The evidence against him was largely circumstantial. Eight women sat on the jury, four of whom were young and good looking. The older lawyers were amazed when the prosecuting attorney failed to challenge off the jury a single woman. They predicted that, with so handsome, suave and well-groomed a defendant, the prosecutor's course would be fatal. To their surprise, the jury was out a relatively short time and brought in a verdict of conviction. Later, it was learned, that on the early ballots, the women were all for conviction, but that it was necessary to win over the men on the jury.

Bench and Bar Pleased

Of course, the experience of women on juries has not always furnished a bright and spotless page. Plays have been written for our leading actresses in which the alleged wiles, stratagems and foibles of women in the jury room have been exposed. It is true that there have been exceptional instances, but these are far from the rule. At the beginning of their service on these tribunals, while they were in a hopeless minority, almost incredible results followed. But that was before they composed a majority of the trial panel.

The record of women jurors in recent years has impressed bench and bar, litigants, reporters and observers. The judges have been almost unanimous in praising their work in this capacity as equal, and in some respects superior, to that of the men. Justice has nothing to fear by reason of the change.

New Series Announced

Beginning Tuesday, July 13, a series of eight articles will appear on this page, either written by or as interviews with prominent women in public life, on the subject, "How Can Women Educate Themselves to Take a Greater Interest in Public Affairs?" The articles will be published on consecutive Tuesdays, the first an interview with Miss K. Agnes McCloskey, Canadian Consul General in New York, written by Miss Inez Whiteley Foster.

Tripe and Liver Can Be Favorites, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once a young bridegroom remarked to his bride, "Give me anything but tripe, dear. I'll eat anything but that."

That same man, grown to maturer years, has discovered that pickled tripe is one of his favorite dishes. This is the way his wife has learned to prepare it:

Tripe for Dinner

Cut tripe into individual portions (about two inches square). It is easy to do it with scissors.

Parboil in a solution of half milk and half water, enough to cover, simmering gently until the tripe is tender. Rinse tripe free of milk curds and drain upon a clean towel. Dip in slightly beaten egg and sift flour on both sides.

Fry the tripe until both sides are a golden brown.

Serve on a hot platter garnished with wedges of lemon and preferably some green decoration of watercress or parsley. Chili sauce is a good condiment for this dish.

Veal or Lamb Kidneys

Epicures consider that veal kidneys are superior to lamb kidneys but both are very good. Both are relatively inexpensive just as the tripe is also. Sometimes you have to shop around a little to find these delicacies, but they are distinctly worth the effort.

If you can obtain the veal kidneys ask the butcher to leave them encased in their own suet. Split them in half (as a bean splits in two sections) and broil them under a moderate flame, turning them frequently until the fat is rendered and relatively crisp and the kidneys are browned. Until you are experienced it may be best to cut into one to see that the inside looks cooked. Don't overcook them or they will be dried out.

Lamb kidneys are prepared by removing them from the surrounding fat and also the covering membrane. Cover the split halves with slices of bacon, after you have sprinkled salt, freshly ground pepper, and also flour over them. In broiling them, the bacon becomes ready first, and must be removed before it scorches the least bit. The kidneys keep nice and juicy being basted with the bacon fat. It is easier and better not to broil them on a rack, but to prepare them on a flat pan so that they "sizzle in their own juice" as they cook. This juice thickens into gravy automatically from the flour which was on the meat. If you happen to have a little pickle juice from sweet pickles, add two tablespoons to the meat juice and baste the kidneys.

Brown or white rice shaped in a ring mold may be served with the center filled with broiled kidneys and the accompanying sauce.

Cooking Calves' Liver

Have you wondered how to cook calves' liver that was tender and delicate instead of the tough, dried-up kind? The answer lies in the preparation usually.

Slice the liver into ¼-inch-thick slices. (At our market, the heart is sold along with it and may be cooked just the same way). Pour boiling water over the slices, letting it remain just a moment, and then pour it off. Drain the liver slices on a clean towel. Sprinkle salt, freshly ground pepper, and flour on each piece. It is especially good lightly fried in bacon fat. The whole secret of its deliciousness is in its quick and brief cooking. This dish, too, usually has the bacon served with it.

In my youth, sweetbreads creamed and served in patty shells were considered party food. This is our method of preparing them:

Cover with cold, salted water and leave two hours. (This should be done when they are brought home.) It is preferable to change this water several times. Cover with fresh water and bring to a slow boil. Simmer only five minutes. (Many directions call for longer cooking at this point, but after considerable experimentation we have discovered that in all these cases overcooking is the fatal error in toughening the tissues.)

Drain off the hot water. Permit to cool, or, if in haste, cool by plunging them into cold water. Remove all membranes and cords. Separate into servings of uniform size, a little larger than a walnut.

If you care for creamed foods, try them on buttered toast triangles with two tablespoons of chopped green pepper, two tablespoons of onion, and a cup of diced mushrooms lightly browned in butter and added to the sauce.

Eleanor Hoyt Witte

Sound Peace Held to Rest On Vigilant Public Watch

"The Six Pillars of Peace," outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, have been presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities discussed each pillar in order. Today's article, eighth and last of the series, gives Dr. Fosdick's summary and conclusions.

Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

By Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick

The "Six Pillars of Peace" are clear enough so far as major aims are concerned. Forward-looking people want continuing political and economic co-operation between the United Nations and, as soon as possible, between all nations, with an international organization of some sort, flexible to change and strong enough to control armaments, to provide security against war, to gain increasing autonomy for subject peoples, and progressively to win for all men religious and intellectual liberty.

Two major facts, however, confront such hopes: first, the impossibility at this present time of blueprinting in detail their political implementation; and second, the need of a sustained, constant and urgent pressure of public opinion, tirelessly insisting, through thick and thin, that the implementation must be found.

Let us not fool ourselves! The closer the military victory of the United Nations comes, the more complicated and difficult loom postwar problems. Certainly, if a just and durable peace is to be won, only a vigilant, insistent public opinion that never gets tired and that refuses to quit can win it.

Danger After Victory

Nowhere is this fact more important than in the United States. Despite the obvious insanity of isolationism, we are likely to face after victory a war-weary popular reaction, with certain politicians ready to take advantage of it, threatening us with a repetition of our folly after the last war. Indeed, nothing can prevent that tragedy except a ground swell of public sentiment, too strong to be resisted and too determined to be tired out.

To be sure, we may have in Washington an Administration and a Congress sincerely committed to international collaboration, but, even so, dissensions within the nation and discouragements without, are certain to be immense, furnishing to weak knees an excuse for giving way and to short-sighted self-interest an argument for another try at the idiotic policy of intervention in war and isolation in peace. Even an internationally minded President and Congress will get nowhere without the prodding, sustaining pressure of public demand and support.

War Is Major Enemy

The Christian churches ought to play a major part in supplying this indispensable popular backing for constructive internationalism. Until victory is won war is bound to be thought of chiefly as the means by which we overthrow our enemies.

When the victory is gained, Christians, at least, ought to see that if any decent, humane, and Christian possibilities are to be open to our children, war itself is the major enemy that must be overthrown. And that can be achieved only by patient, long-sustained, sacrificial devotion to the great adventure for whose basic principles the "Six Pillars of Peace" stand.

Society's major gains have commonly come from the confluence of two factors: first, ideals that blaze the trail out toward a better day; and second, realistic facts that make the status quo obviously ruinous to man's happiness and prosperity. The abolition of human slavery was at first an ideal; afterwards it became clear that as a matter of realistic self-interest slave labor was economically bad business for all concerned. Only when those two factors pulled and pushed in the same direction did the system of human slavery break down.

We have reached that stage with reference to isolated nationalism, balance-of-power politics, and war. That whole system is not only ethically wrong but practically suicidal. Our best ideals of humanity as one family and the realistic facts of war's hideous self-destructiveness are now massed on the same side of the issue. Sooner or later that combined pull and push are going to force us to an internationally organized world. If we will have it so, that can at least begin to happen in our generation.

California Verdict on Tips Boon to Women Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's drive-in restaurants long have ranked high among colorful man-built landmarks. "Chicken in the straw" brought on a tray to your auto by a girl wearing a captain-of-the-guard sort of uniform and served from a kitchen that looks like a crystal palace has become an accepted gastronomic pleasure.

The California State Supreme Court has shown that the drive-in restaurant business has a responsibility commensurate with its opportunities by sustaining a State Division of Industrial Welfare order specifying that tips cannot be reckoned as part of the wages paid women.

Although drive-in restaurateurs make up the group chiefly affected by this, the decision goes beyond. It reaches beyond even similiar situations where more or less lavish tips from customers have been construed by employers as fair substitutes for salaries.

California Blazed Trail

California blazed a trail for the nation in setting up minimum-wage-and-hour standards relative to the employment of women. At present, its minimum wage level is very high. It is $18 for a 40-hour week and $21.60 for a 48-hour week.

John C. Packard, Chairman of the State Commission of Industrial Welfare, says that credit for preserving the disputed order—designated as Order 12-A—must go largely to Mrs. Margarete L. Clark. Mrs. Clark also is a member of the Commission and was Chief of the Industrial Welfare Division at the time Order 12-A was first seriously enforced.

The order has been subject to court review for three years, and had it not been for Mrs. Clark's adroit handling of the issue, Mr. Packard believes, the decision just made by the State's highest court could hardly have been obtained.

When Mrs. Clark became Chief of the Division in 1938, she found that drive-in restaurants were letting tips pass for wages. The Commission, thereupon, exercised its power to enforce an order written in 1923, but largely ignored until then, the intent of which was to outlaw this practice.

At about that time, the California Legislature passed an act requiring employers who retained a portion of tips given their help to post a notice on the premises stating the proportion retained. The California Drive-In Restaurant Association claimed this superseded the Commission's order.

Sustained by High Court

Had Mrs. Clark brought criminal charges against drive-in restaurant owners who were letting tips go for wages, and lost the case in the lower court—as it was lost, indeed—the decision could not have been appealed. Mr. Packard recalls that she waited, instead, to let the California Drive-In Restaurant Association bring a restraining injunction against her Division, and then the matter went to trial as a civil case. She lost it in the Superior Court, took it to the District Court of Appeals, and lost it there.

But a judge in the Appeals Court, Judge Thomas P. White, wrote a minority opinion which Mrs. Clark believes became the basis for the different stand ultimately taken by the California Supreme Court. The latter Court's upholding decision was unanimous, by the way, although two judges did not participate.

La Follette to Press His Fight To Protect Collective Bargaining

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin said yesterday he would continue to press for legislation to outlaw what he termed "oppressive labor practices" and "organized conspiratorial interference with the right of collective bargaining."

His statement was made as he submitted to the Senate a subcommittee report on "the organization of resistance to collective bargaining in California, 1935-39."

"The California case history," he said, "stands as demonstrable proof of the necessity for striking down by national act not only oppressive labor practices but their organized and conspiratorial fulmination."

The subcommittee is composed of Senator La Follette, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, although the report emphasized that Senator Walsh, owing to pressure of other business, had not had an active part in the preparation of the analysis.

Legislation sponsored by Senators Thomas and La Follette would proscribe as criminal offenses, labor espionage, professional strikebreaking; the use of industrial munitions; abuses of private police systems; antiunion vigilantism; blacklisting employer agreement to refrain from collective bargaining; so-called 'yellow dog' practices; co-ercion of employers or employees to prevent them from practicing collective bargaining and conspiratorial action by employers and employers' associations to carry on these practices.

Willow Run Steadies Down But Many Problems Remain

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Willow Run, that gigantic but glamorous mass-production bomber factory put up and operated by the Ford Motor Company on the banks of a gushing little stream from which it gets its name, about 30 miles west of here, has "ceased to be the War Manpower Commission's Number One Problem in the Detroit area." So declared Edward L. Cushman, WMC Deputy District Director, and chairman of the Willow Run Committee on Community Problems.

This obviously doesn't mean that the problem—which involves about everything that establishment of a mammoth new industry, in an already congested industrial area, in the midst of a world war, could involve—has been solved. As a matter of fact organized labor, which for some reason has had no voice in a determined and centralized governmental attack on the difficulty, insists that there still is much that is wrong.

The Ford Company itself agrees with the WMC that the production, manpower, housing, and transportation troubles which have beset this undertaking for the past year, have very measurably "eased off," and that "production schedules are being met."

It is significant that the present situation, which many neutral observers find inclined toward the favorable side, inspires no flashy optimism such as accompanied earlier reports in connection with the development. There is about the project now, however, a reasonably healthy atmosphere.

Willow Run has come to epitomize the whole field of mechanical and human problems accompanying the production side of the war effort.

First is the matter of production technique. Shall we make them by hand so we can change the design as rapidly as our enemies do, and make fewer of them, or shall we do it the mass production way, which is slower and more costly, and which freezes the design but which results in a higher rate of production? Ford chose the mass production way.

Next comes the matter of manpower, and that breaks down into two categories: (1) Labor policy, which in turn involves the question of hiring women, of hiring men of draft age, and of relations with unions; and, (2) the hiring and maintenance of sufficient numbers of workers, which in its turn breaks down into questions of housing, and of transportation. And in the housing field you have such subquestions as sanitation, health, inconvenience, recreation, and education.

On the production side Willow Run is "on schedule." Precisely what this means no one on the outside knows. Having closely studied the situation from the inside as well as the outside though, our guess would be less than ten of those big four-engined bombers a day. But the Army, which is this plant's only customer, is satisfied. Officers in charge of procurement, in fact, are almost enthusiastic.

Peak production, which may be reached in slightly less than a year, may be a plane an hour, but lots can happen in a year, including more such changes in overall war strategy as already have caused major readjustments of the nation's whole production program.

Another minor item—Ford has, with the eager approval of the Army representatives, found it possible to "farm out" some of the parts operations at one time carried on here in this 67-acre building. Much of this work is being done in other Ford plants. This means that fewer workers will be needed at Willow Run than had been originally planned. This helps ease the manpower problem.

Then we come to that manpower problem itself. At one time they talked about 100,000 or more workers. The figure has been frequently revised. Today it is understood that there are close to 40,000 men and women on the pay rolls.

They aren't the same men and women from month to month though. And that has been the big trouble. On one side is the question of labor relations. Organized labor never has gotten along well with Ford, or put it the other way round if you will. Union local officials today complain that these relations have not improved, that the housing situation is only partly solved, and that there is hoarding of labor and such things.

William McAulay, Administrator of Local 50, United Auto Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations], one of the largest and most powerful unions in the world, which takes in both the Willow Run and the River Rouge Ford plants, while admitting that the plant is on schedule "and possibly ahead," and from a mechanical view "doing well," has insisted that "the human potential in the plant has not been tapped." He has complained that John Ringwald, a former U. A. W. reorganizer and now Willow Run representative of Harry Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, "is pursuing the same rough, power approach to collective bargaining that he always has."

But the housing situation has really been the fly in the Willow Run ointment from the start. The question never has been settled, and never may be, as to why Henry Ford objected to the building of a complete little city near the plant site to house its workers. Many close observers here are convinced, though, that it was not because, as some have said, that he expected to abandon this plant as soon as the war is over and did not want to leave a "ghost city." It is pointed out that the abandoning of the plant itself would leave many more human and economic problems than would the leaving of a few thousand more or less temporary houses. Many insist that Mr. Ford is very desirous of keeping this plant in operation making transport planes in peacetime.

At any rate, plans to house Willow Run workers were, and still are, well behind plans for the plant itself. And for some time this shortage was instrumental in causing a labor turnover so large that in one month more men quit for better jobs in Detroit where they could at least find places to eat and sleep, than were hired.

The important thing today is that this housing problem is, in the words of Mr. Cushman, "well on the way to solution." In the words of a Ford spokesman, "the housing problems have eased." And Mr. McAulay admits that it is "partially solved."

Farmers Canvass Prospects For Own World Organization

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 6 — Farmers, too, are thinking about world organization—of farmers.

Looking far beyond their fences toward agriculturalists of other lands, members of the Midwest State Farm Bureaus invited to their conference here June 22-24 men from several of the United Nations who could tell them how farmers in China and England and Australia and the Soviet Union are meeting wartime demands. At the same time, the Midwesterners put out feelers to these visitors about the possibilities of some kind of international organization of farmers in the interest of world food distribution. They met a warm response.

J. A. Scott Watson, agricultural attache for Great Britain in Washington, teacher and farmer, said he hoped that a step in this direction might be taken at the winter meetings of farm organizations in Chicago.

"I hope two or three of our boys may attend your meetings," he said. "Our farmers in Britain are tremendously interested in postwar problems. There's nothing they'd like better than to come over and discuss them with you."

A practical British farmer attending this meeting, E. Watson Jones, supported Mr. Watson's statement. British farmers, he said, are deeply interested in putting the production of food on a sound world basis after the war, and would welcome a chance to talk over the problem with Americans. J. B. Brigden, speaking for the Australians, said he believed farmers of his country would like to confer with those of other lands on the food problem. They would feel better satisfied if they were on the inside of discussions, he said.

The British representative, Mr. Watson [who, by the way, is a graduate of Iowa State College but who had not been back to this country for 32 years], struck a responsive chord when he told the Midwest farmers that in Britain, too, farmers have their troubles with governmental red tape. He told of a cartoon in a British humorous publication showing a farmer instructing his hired man to put the hay in the small barn.

"I'll need the big barn," he said, "to file the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture."

Dr. L. F. Chao, Chinese delegate to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, who also is a graduate of Iowa State, brought a gasp from his listeners when he told them that the average farm in China was a plot of 3.3 acres. Small-scale farming, he pointed out, is bound to be inefficient farming.

"On the basis of production per man, China produces only 1,400 kilograms as compared with 20,000 kilograms in your country," said Dr. Chao. Remedies for this situation, he said, may be sought in "improvement of agricultural technique, in the reduction of rural population, in the development of frontier regions, in the mechanization of farming, in the expansion of industry in rural centers." Beginnings in these directions have already been made, he added.

Russia's methods of solving wartime production problems were explained by J. W. Pincus, an American citizen who is seed consultant of Russian War Relief, Inc. Use of machinery 24 hours a day on collective farms, employment of women trained in farm machinery operation in the place of men, and instruction in modern methods of agriculture, had all contributed to meeting Russia's war food needs, said Mr. Pincus.

Canada's winning efforts to meet Great Britain's wartime food demands were told to the conference by James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion.

Although the British speakers defended use of subsidy payments in the British Isles, they did not advise American farmers on this issue. The American group heard one of their own leaders, Earl C. Smith, of Illinois, denounce subsidy as an undesirable substitute for "fair price" and sent a resolution to Midwest Senators and Representatives urging legislation to prevent any general continuance or revival of "this ill-advised experiment."

Another resolution, indorsed by representatives of 300,000 farmers, asked that all control of food policies, including both production and rationing, be placed in the hands of a single administrator.

Unofficial Statistics Give Bobby Doerr All-Time Mark

New Leaders Take Over In Batting Race

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — The congestion on the trains and busses over the week end could hardly have been worse than the jam in the batting averages at the top of the two major leagues today.

Out of the crowd emerged two hitting leaders, Frank McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds in the National League and rookie Guy Curtright of the Chicago White Sox in the American, but their margins over the pace-makers of previous weeks, Babe Dahlgren and Vernon Stephens, was as close as two persons going through a train door at the same time.

McCormick moved into first place with a .329 average after yesterday's games, just one point better than Dahlgren, the Phillies' star who slumped from .351 to .328 in a week. McCormick, although snagging the lead, skidded from a .336 average last week. Close behind this pair, Billy Herman of Brooklyn and Stan Musial of St. Louis were tied at .324.

In the American League Stephens, star stortstop of the St. Louis Browns, slipped from .342 to .333 and second place to yield the lead to Curtright. The White Sox outfielder skyrocketed into the lead late last week on the crest of a 26-game hitting streak that lifted his batting average to .362 last Thursday. But since then he too collapsed and today had a comparatively modest mark of .337.

Oris Hockett of Cleveland, who a week ago was tied with Stephens at .342, dropped to .327 and third place.

The 10 leaders and ties in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
McCormick, Cinn.	68	265	32	87	.329
Dahlgren, Phila.	69	259	25	85	.328
Herman, Brooklyn	75	275	39	89	.324
Musial, St. Louis	70	272	45	88	.324
Hack, Chicago	70	266	33	85	.320
Frey, Cincinnati	60	253	34	80	.316
Cavarretta, Chicago	59	213	32	65	.305
McCarthy, Boston	65	265	27	80	.302
Galan, Brooklyn	72	270	46	80	.296
Tipton, Cincinnati	68	240	35	71	.296
Gustine, Pittsburgh	62	230	22	68	.296
Kurowski, St. Louis	57	216	31	64	.296

American League

Curtright, Chicago	55	172	29	58	.337
Stephens, St. Louis	57	213	31	71	.333
Hockett, Cleveland	58	248	33	81	.327
Wakefield, Detroit	66	286	35	92	.322
Cramer, Detroit	57	243	31	73	.300
Higgins, Detroit	64	244	31	73	.299
Appling, Chicago	65	249	21	74	.297
Johnston, Washington	70	265	39	78	.294
Etten, New York	67	259	36	76	.294
Cullenbine, Cleve.	58	194	26	55	.284

Lou Gregory Wins At 15,000 Meters

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6 (AP) —Lieut. Lou Gregory of the Navy set a new record Sunday in winning the annual National 15,000-meter championship race here, leading a field of 28 starters across the finish line in 50 minutes and 50 seconds.

Last year's time was 51:29, set by Lieut. Joe McCluskey, also of the Navy, who did not compete this year.

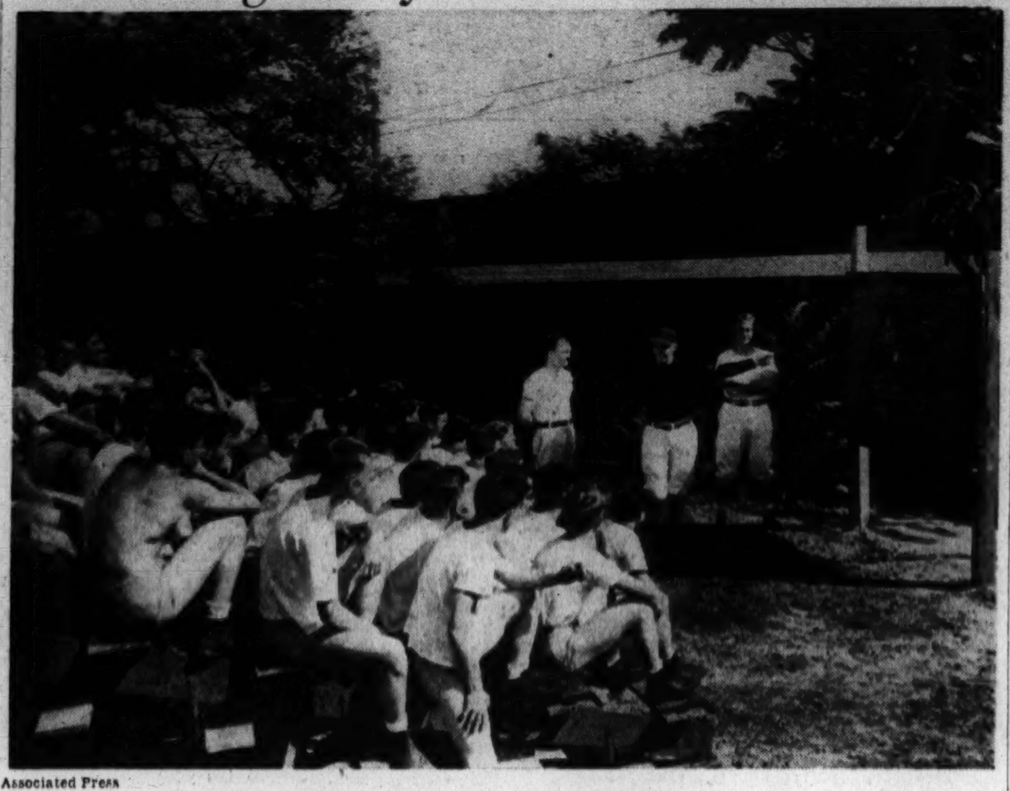
Charles A. Robbins of Hartford, Conn., was second in 52:49, and Fred A. McGlone of Boston was third in 54:09.

Handler Named

CHICAGO (AP) — Phil Handler has been named coach of the Chicago Cardinals National Football League team, succeeding Jimmy Conzelman who resigned several weeks ago to join the St. Louis Brown baseball club.

Handler had been Conzelman's assistant as line coach.

Getting Ready to Start the Model T



Associated Press

Coach Shaughnessy Explains His Formation

Having had such success at Stanford two years ago and at Maryland last fall, Coach Clark Shaughnessy is sticking to his T formation as he puts his Pittsburgh Panthers through their initial summer football drills. Here he is shown giving his squad a blackboard talk, with the T formation clearly diagrammed on the board.

Davis Renamed To Two Places On Track Team

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Hal Davis, California's great sprinter, retained his two places on the All-American college track and field team, the only one of last year's double-event performers to do so on the 1943 team as announced by the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track Rules Committee.

Davis rated a spot in the 100 and 220-yard dashes while three other athletes also were doubly honored, for the first time.

William Cummins of Rice, listed in the 120-yard high hurdles in 1942, repeated there and also saw his name added in the 220 low hurdles. Howard Debus of Nebraska was cited in the discus and javelin, and Ralph Tate of Oklahoma Aggies was listed in the high hurdles and broad jump.

The All-American team included 42 men from 27 schools, with the Big Ten and Pacific Coast Conference each having seven athletes honored.

The 1943 team:

100-Yard Dash—Hal Davis, California; Jack Trout, Southern California; James Metcalf, Oklahoma Aggies.

220-Yard Dash—Davis, California; Harvey Kelsey, Princeton; Joe Shy, Missouri.

120-Yard High Hurdles—William Cummins, Rice; Ralph Tate, Oklahoma Aggies; Douglas Jacques, Texas.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Cummins, Rice; James Fieweger, Lawrence; Maurice Alexander, Missouri.

440-Yard Dash—Cliff Bourland, Southern California; Robert Kelley, Illinois; John Fulton, Stanford.

880-Yard Run—Joseph Nowicki, Fordham; Robert Ufer, Michigan; Ralph Pohland, Minnesota.

One-Mile Run—Donald Burnham, Dartmouth; Fred Dixon, New York University; Ralph Dewey, California.

Two-Mile Run—Jerry Thompson, Texas; Ollie Hunter, Notre Dame; Clarence Dunn, Illinois.

Shotput—Elmer Aussieker, Missouri; Bernard Mayer, New York University; James Delaney, Notre Dame.

Discus—Howard Debus, Nebraska; Fortune Gordien, Minnesota; Richard Yantis, Washington.

Javelin — George Gast, Iowa State; Debus, Nebraska; John Henderson, Texas Aggies.

Hammer Throw—William Fisher, Harvard; Robert Dodge, Maine; Duke Kent, Colorado Aggies.

High Jump — Pete Watkins, Texas Aggies; Fred Shefield, Utah; Willard Fulton, Stanford.

Pole Vault—Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire; Jack Defield, Minnesota; Billy Moore, Drake.

Broad Jump—Billy Christopher, Rice; Tate, Oklahoma Aggies; Dallas Dupre, Ohio State.

Ould Newbury Members Give Services to Continue Club

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The men assembled in the Dalton Club at Newburyport to discusse what was to be done about the Ould Newbury Golf Club; whether to attempt to maintain it for the remainder of this season, and the duration, or give up as far as this season is concerned. A point of significance, at the outset, is the club's Board of Governors consists of 10 men. All were on hand.

President William H. McHugh had little need to outline the club's problem. Their greenkeeper had been conscripted a year ago and now in the service of the Commandos. The club had lost even its skeletonized force of workmen and found it practically impossible to get anybody to take the job of keeping the putting greens cut and the fairways down to reasonable length. Better jobs were available and the club's property, though abutting the Newburyport Turnpike, has only one public transportation service and that at infrequent intervals.

It was speedily apparent that all hands agreed on one thing, viz., that if the club shut down for the remainder of this season and the course was allowed to run to a hayfield, chances were that it never would be rehabilitated. Now for the point of major significance. One member of the board piped up substantially in these terms:

Thought of Servicemen

"Fellows, I know we all agree that the outlook is pretty tough and that the easy road would be to let the club go. But, let's give a thought to the members who have gone into the service and all of whom we hope some day will return, and ready to resume their golf. How will we feel if they come back and find we have let them down; that the old course where they have enjoyed playing and mingling with their fellow members is gone? I, for one, am in favor of keeping it going, somehow. Surely that is the least we can do for them."

Well, that was enough. The patriotic motive hit the other members of the board right on the heartstrings and the vote was unanimous to maintain the club and the course, somehow. But how? There was only one way, as they quickly agreed, and that was volunteer service. The officers and members would have to do the work themselves.

That is why, a week ago Sunday, President McHugh, Vice-President Paul K. Titus, and David C. Knight, a board member, could have been seen pushing a hand mower over the putting greens at different periods from 8:30 a. m. until 6:30 p. m., in all the heat. That is why other members of the board and other member volunteers will be doing likewise at various times for the remainder of the season.

No Power Mower

Yes, it was a hand mower they shoved. They have no power mower and have tired (in vain so far) to borrow or hire one from some other club. They heard of a club in New Hampshire which had gone out of existence and had sold its power mower to some individual, probably a farmer. One of the members announced that he was making a business trip to New Hampshire and would try to locate that mower. He was given a signed check, and commisisoned to fill in any justifiable amount, but locate the mower he could not, after spending the better part of a day trying.

The first three volunteer mowers decided, after three hours a piece on the job, that their greenkeeper had not been overpaid. The iron basket to catch the clippings weighs 10 pounds in itself. The mower is no feather. They were handicapped, of course, by the fact that the grass already had grown to a depth of upward of an inch and a half, which is not high for a lawn, with a light mower and blades set fairly high. On the putting greens it was slow work, about six inches forward, then back and forward again, and even then leaving patches to go over again on the way back.

Learned a Few Things

"Man, I was tired after my three hours," avers President McHugh, who by the way is a husky. "You have no idea how tough that job is, once the grass has a good start. It might not be quite so hard next time, if we keep ahead of the grass, and we learned a few things in that first experience about the best method of using our bodies in the process."

So there is the story of one club in war times. Earlier in the year there were exhortations to clubs to keep going if they possibly could, in the face of all the handicaps; but at that time there was no such cracking down on gasoline and pleasure driving, which makes Ould Newbury's action at this stage all the more outstanding. I smile, going back on the records, to see where back more than 20 years ago, this club was offering a special prize of $100 for anyone who could break par, 72, in the annual open tournament. For a long time that prize went untouched. Whether anybody ever collected I don't recall, but I can state that a few years ago Jesse Guilford, in an exhibition match, toured in 67.

Freeman Wins Title

David Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., yesterday won the State singles tennis championship by defeating Harrison Rowbotham of Brookline 7—5, 6—1, 6—4 at Longwood Cricket Club. Monday Freeman beat former champion Paul Guibord and Don Manchester, seeded No. 4.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Brubaker	15	3	5	0	1	.333
Nieman	94	12	29	0	11	.309
McCarthy	265	26	80	2	28	.302
Holmes	268	30	79	3	15	.295
Ryan	181	20	46	1	14	.254
Klutts	81	5	20	0	6	.247
Masi	95	14	23	2	13	.242
Workman	267	30	63	7	35	.236
Ross	161	22	38	5	19	.236
Burns	58	5	13	1	3	.224
Wietelmann	229	18	49	0	21	.214
Joost	230	23	47	2	15	.204
Farrell	17	1	3	0	0	.176
Poland	78	5	11	0	7	.141
Cucinello	18	1	0	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	2	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Newsome	88	9	31	0	4	.352
Culberson	130	19	42	3	13	.323
Partee	125	15	37	0	9	.296
Fox	259	31	73	1	21	.282
Conroy	43	7	12	1	2	.279
Cronin	49	4	13	3	16	.265
Tabor	247	21	63	7	33	.255
Doerr	268	24	65	5	32	.243
Lupien	277	23	64	2	16	.231
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Barna	72	12	15	1	9	.208
Miles	121	9	25	0	10	.207
Lazor	77	7	14	0	5	.182
Peacock	77	4	12	0	4	.156

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 5-2, Newark 2-5.
Buffalo 5-3, Montreal 2-0.
Syracuse 7-4, Baltimore 4-2.
Toronto 9-5, Rochester 3-2.

American Association

St. Paul 15-6, Minneapolis 3-2.
Indianapolis 3-3, Louisville 2-7.
Toledo 3-0, Columbus 1-7.
Milwaukee 4-6, Kansas City 2-1.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 3-3, Hollywood 0-2.
San Francisco 3-2, Portland 2-1.
San Diego 10-4, Oakland 1-2.
Los Angeles 16-1, Seattle 2-2.

Southern Association

Little Rock 6-0, Chattanooga 5-8.
Knoxville 2-8, Birmingham 1-1.
Atlanta 3-5, Memphis 2-1.
Nashville, 9-5, New Orleans 3-10.

Eastern League

Albany 6, Utica 1.
Hartford 6-9, Springfield 4-6.
Elmira 3-5, Binghamton 4-7.
Wilkes-Barre at Scranton 2, postponed.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	6	5	Odom	0	2
Javery	7	7	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	2	2	Martin	0	0
Barrett	6	7	MacFayden	0	0
Andrews	6	9			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	4	Lucier	2	2
Ryba	4	1	Dobson	1	5
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	0
Judd	7	4	Woods	0	0
Brown	4	4			

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Ford Frick, National League Prexy, wisely refuses to make any comment on Bill Cox's latest blast. . . The Phillies' attendance figures show that Bill knows what he's doing and Frick also knows what Cox is doing. . . . And if the Phillies really refuse to have anything to do with protests, for or against, it's one less problem for the fellow who has to rule on them. . . . Although the Army-Navy football game may be another small-time affair at West Poin next fall, New York will have a big-time version of the same thing when Army plays Notre Dame, as usual. . . . The Irish figure to have a good team as a gift from the Navy and Marines.

* * *

As proof that Mickey Owen doesn't have "rabbit ears," when the Cards staged a huddle on strategy after Joe Medwick reached third in Sunday's game, Mickey became fidgety and wandered from batter's box down to join the crowd. And apparently he didn't hear much, for the Cards diagnosed the squeeze play attempt and caught Medwick between third and home. . . . Tommy Kerrigan, who has been playing golf for 39 years, says the best round of his career was the 61 he shot at Siwanoy, his home course, last week. . . . Local track writers are calling Arne Andersson, the record-breaking miler, the "Svenska Venzke" because he used to chase Gunder Haegg just like Gene Venzke always trailed Glenn Cunningham. . . . Incidentally, Andersson will be welcomed here for the indoor track season if he can get transportation.

* * *

Mile-a-Minute Murphy, who set a bicycle record that still stands 44 years ago when he pedalled a mile in 57 4-5 seconds behind a Long Island railroad train, is working in a Jamaica, L. I., aircraft plant . . . Oklahoma's high school football coaches are trying to find enough of last year's All-State players, or adequate substitutes, who aren't in uniform to stage their annual North-South game Aug. 27 . . . When Sid Davis, sports columnist of the Camp Davis, N. C., "AAA Barrage," visited Parris Island, he asked some Marines what they thought of Maj. Tuss McLaughry, former Dartmouth grid coach who supervises physical training at the Marine base. "He's tops," came the answer. "Nothing we wouldn't do for him." . . . Birdie Tebbetts, ex-Tigers catcher who pilots the Waco, Texas, Army Flying School baseball team, figures the discipline and regular living of Army life help ball players. "It would do untold good to some ball players I've known if they could have six months of Army life," Birdie says.

* * *

Ray Mustek, Ocala (Fla.) Banner: "If the University of Alabama loses any more of its coaches, the 1943 grid squad will be larger than the coaching staff."

* * *

Nixson Denton, the Cincinnati Times-Star sports ed., tells this one but doesn't vouch for it . . . Seems that Golfer Carl Landwehr spent some time last spring training his Irish terrier to retrieve golf balls . . , Recently he went out for a round of golf, taking the pup along, but every time he swatted the ball the dog raced out and brought it back. Tiring of this game, Landwehr sat down at the edge of the rough and casually tossed a stone into some deep grass . . . The terrier went after it and returned with a golf ball in his mouth . . . Landwehr caught on immediately and when he started home his bag bulged with 15 balls retrieved by the dog.

Jimmy Conzelman's salary with the St. Louis Browns is $25,000 a year. The contract runs three years.

Red Sox Star Believed Past Melillo's Record

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those baseball fans who thrill to the so-called vital statistics were having the time of their lives today. That is, they were if they have been following (1) the sensational fielding pace of Bobby Doerr and (2) the American League standing.

If the day-by-day figures of the writer are correct—and all we can go by when the Red Sox are on the road are the box scores, which sometimes are made inaccurate by typographical errors—this Doerr lad has established an all-time defensive record for big league second basemen and deserves a real hand from the crowd.

Passed Melillo

Early today the writer's figures showed Doerr with 46 consecutive errorless games and a total of 274 chances accepted during that period. As the Little Red Book lists Oscar Melillo of the St. Louis Browns the record holder at 271 consecutive chances in 1933, it would seem that the Red Sox star has written his name among the fielding immortals of the game. Bobby's last errorless game, according to the unofficial averages, was May 20 at Cleveland. Further, he has made only two all year, which makes him about as close to perfection as an infielder can come.

Right behind Doerr's brilliant performance in the statistical field is the tight American League standing. Not even your grandpappy can remember when a race was closer from top to bottom. And the Red Sox are in the thick of it.

With the first week of July out of the way, we find the Yankees still leading the parade, but by a margin hardly suggestive of security. This morning Joe McCarthy not only was a mere two games up on the Washington Senators, but a slim 5½ in front of the Indians and Browns, who were tied for sixth.

Red Sox Fifth

As a matter of ract, Connie Mack's Athletics, bringing up the rear, were within eight games of the top spot, which must be a record for this mid-season stage of the flag race. Our Red Sox, as they continued their series at Chicago this afternoon, were just four games off the Yankee pace, in fifth place. It takes no mathematician to vision what a winning streak of three or four games could do for any club.

Meanwhile, interest in the Hub also centers on the Braves, who bounced back from a sour mid-week by taking a double-header from the Pirates on Sunday. It was another tough break for Bob Quinn that the weather stood between the Braves and Cincinnati Reds yesterday. At least 15,000 probably would have trekked out to Allston on the holiday. The Braves, sixth in the National League today as the Cincy series got under way, were just two games out of fourth.

Tomorrow the Reds and Braves play a double-header, with Nate Andrews pitching one half of it for Casey Stengel.

Race Close

Outside of Boston in the National League, we find the Cardinals and Dodgers still fighting for the flag, with little to choose between them. The Cards highlighted the past week by taking three straight from Leo Durocher at Ebbets Field, but the Brooks rebounded yesterday with a twin victory over the Cubs while the Redbirds were splitting at Phillie. The Dodgers simply will not be shaken. Durocher seems to have enough pitching and power to hang on. But, in the end, Cardinal speed will probably prevail.

The Pirates have settled into the third slot; but judging by the way Frankie Frisch's athletes looked here, they can be overtaken.

Another of our local boys is the talk of the majors. Leon Cubertson, the kid center fielder of the Red Sox, is just about the hottest hitter under the big top. For the last five games his average is .625, with 15 out of 24. On Saturday at Cleveland he hit for the cycle—single, double, triple, and homer, in that order—and also added a base on balls. His pace for the current Chicago series is .600, including a double and a triple, the latter coming yesterday with the bases loaded to help Yank Terry to his fifth victory, 6-1. Tex Hughson was beaten in the opener, 4-2, because Sox errors let in three unearned runs.

* * *

Briefs . . . Skeeter Newsome appeared at shortstop in the second game yesterday with the White Sox . . . Skeeter early today was batting a neat .352 . . . Culberson, incidentally, was at .323 . . . Ken Chase finally won a game for the Giants, beating the Pirates on the holiday, 9-0 . . . Of the nine Yankee-Brown games this season, five went into extra innings, and three were won by the Yanks . . . The Yanks, though, have dropped four out of five to the White Sox.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	37	29	.561	
Washington	37	33	.529	2
Detroit	33	32	.508	3½
Chicago	33	32	.508	3½
Boston	34	34	.500	4
Cleveland	32	35	.478	5½
St. Louis	31	34	.477	5½
Philadelphia	32	40	.444	8

Results July 5

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Detroit 10, Washington 3.
Washington 6, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 0.
New York 3, St. Louis 2. (11 inns.)
New York 8, St. Louis 5.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	43	24	.642	
Brooklyn	44	31	.587	3
Pittsburgh	36	32	.529	7½
Cincinnati	33	34	.493	10
Philadelphia	33	36	.478	11
Boston	30	35	.426	12
Chicago	29	41	.414	15½
New York	28	43	.394	17

Results July 5

Philadelphia 15, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 4.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati at Boston, postponed.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Batting Out of Turn

Since Joe Cronin caught the Yankees batting out of turn at Fenway Park a while back, a lot of people have been asking for the correct interpretation of the rule. Here it is:

"The batsman is out if he fails to take his position at the bat in the turn in which his name appears in the batting order.

"But if the error be discovered the proper batsman may replace the man at bat before the latter becomes a base-runner, in which case the balls and strikes must be counted in the times-at-bat of the proper batsman.

"Only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. This rule shall not be enforced unless the error be discovered and the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the batsman next facing the pitcher.

Next Inning

"Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third out and his team be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning."

It will be noted that it is strictly an appeal play, not to be called by the umpire unless the opposing manager protests. Too, the appeal must be made before a ball is pitched to the next batsman. That afternoon at Fenway, Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees decided he would bat Gordon ahead of the catcher, but neglected to tell Art Fletcher about it. Fletcher makes out the line-up. McCarthy checked the card while talking to a newspaperman and failed to notice the error.

When Gordon went up and hit out of turn in the second inning, Cronin ignored the mistake because Gordon did no damage. But when the Yankee second baseman clouted a long double against the wall in left-center his next trip to the plate, keeping a dangerous rally alive, the Red Sox skipper pulled the rule book on McCarthy. . Incidentally, Cronin said afterwards that he would have ignored the error through the entire game if Gordon had gone hitless, hoping that McCarthy would, perhaps, do the same thing the next day.

* * *

The prolonged batting slump of Joe Gordon, come to think of it, should serve to remind the rank and file in the big league that even the greatest players sometimes have their troubles.

When Gordon stumbled through an ineffective World Series last fall, then got away on the wrong foot this spring, some of the critics who previously had written those pretty words about him, began backing down. Perhaps, after all, they said, this Yankee was not one of the leading second basemen of all time. While having his troubles at bat, his fielding seemed to sag—at least, so say a couple of baseball writers who travel with the Yankees.

Other Greats

Just the same, do not be fooled by the pessimists who would dim the career of this Scotch-Irish lad out of the University of Oregon. We moderns were not privileged to watch Eddie Collins, Nap Lajoie and other top-notch second sackers of the dim past, although we can remember Frankie Frisch and how he played when the result was important, like in a World Series or an All-Star Game. But if any of those old timers had it on Gordon, they must have been good.

Even long-time critics admit that this Gordon fellow probably is the head man defensively. Joe is as expert an acrobat on the field as he is off. Perhaps he lacks the Collins finesse with a bat, but Joe easily has the better power. But as Casey Stengel would probably say: "I wouldn't kick any one of them out of my ball park."

BRAVES FIELD
Doub'e header tomorrow at 1:30 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.........Hub 2190
and Braves Field...........Sta 9600

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60g	5	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅞
Adams Exp 1.15g	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	3	47⅞	47½	47⅝	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	54	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	12	24	23¼	23½	— ⅞
Allegh pf $30ww	36	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
Alleghany pr pf	4	39¾	39	39	— ¾
Allegh Lud S .70g	15	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
Allen Indust ¾g	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	4	162	160½	160½	+ ½
Allied Mills (½g)	5	23	22¾	23	+ ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	18	13⅞	13⅜	13½	— ⅜
Allied St pf (5)	4	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—2⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	24	42½	42	42	
Alpha P Cem ¾g	8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½e	17	72	71	72	+2½
Am Bank Note .40g	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ½
Am Bank N pf 3 †	13	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Am Brake Sh .65g	8	41	40½	41	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	27	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Am Can (3)	1	90	90	90	
Am Can pf (7) †	30	180¾	180	180¾	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	14	43¾	43	43⅜	+ ⅝
Am C&F pf 10¼g	2	78½	78	78½	+ ½
Am Ch & Cable 1g	2	23½	23½	23½	
Am Chicle (4a) †	340	111½	111	111½	+1½
Am Colortype .30g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Am Crys Sug (½g)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Distill	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Export L (1g)	5	27¼	26¾	27	
Am & For Pow	20	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	77	77	77	+1
Am&FP $7 1.92k	5	86	85½	86	—1
Am & F P 2pf	62	25¾	25	25	— ⅜
Am-Haw SS 1½g	5	33	32½	33	
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Am Ice	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Ice pf (3½e)	2	58	57¾	58	+1½
Am Internat ¼g	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	80	43	43	43	— ½
Am Locomotive	14	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 3½k	5	105½	104¾	104¾	— ¾
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	6	15⅛	14¾	14¾	
Am Metal (1)	3	24	23¾	23¾	
Am News 1.80 †	30	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	84	4	3¾	3¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	48	40⅞	39¼	39¼	—1⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	66	38½	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅞
Am Rad & St .30g	37	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Am Roll Mill .40g	54	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ½
Am RM pf 4½ †	680	65⅝	64½	65⅝	+ ¼
Am Saf Raz ½g	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Am Seating (½g)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Am Ship B'd 2g †	30	32	31½	31½	— ⅝
Am Smelt & R (2)	15	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	40	153½	153½	153½	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	15	28	27	27	—1
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	31	31	31	+ ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
Am Stove (.60g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	155⅜	155¼	155⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	7	63	62½	63	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	200	145¾	145	145½	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	11	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	3	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120	120	120	+1
Am Wat Wks	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Wool pf (4k)	2	71⅛	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Anaconda 1g	37	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ½
Anac W&C ½g †	430	29½	29	29	
APW Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	45¼	45	45	
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110¾	110½	+ ½
Arm Ill	73	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	6	62	61¾	61¾	
Arm Ill pf	10	68	68	68	+2
Armstrong Ck ½g	3	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .20g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	5	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	80	90	90	90	—1
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	10	89½	89½	89½	— ½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	40	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Atch T & SF 4½g	43	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Atl Cst Line 1½g	4	34½	33½	33½	— ¾
Atl Refining .30e	7	26⅜	26	26	— ⅝
Atl Refin pf 4 †	30	112¼	111½	111½	
Atlas Corp ¼g	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 1½g †	170	63	62	63	+1
Austin Nichols	4	5	5	5	
Aust N pr A 2k †	90	55½	55	55½	— ½
Aviation Corp .10g	222	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
B					
Bald Loco (⅜g) †	13	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k †	20	52	52	52	+1
Barber Asph	50	24⅞	23¾	24	+ ⅝
Barker Bros (¼g)	*2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	42	42	42	—1
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	31	31	31	—1
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Bell Airc (1g)	9	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	36	28⅝	28	28⅜	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	5	16½	16⅜	16½	
Best & Co 1.60a	2	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Best Foods (.80g) *	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	21	65¼	64½	64½	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
Black & Dck 1.60	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	17	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bloomingd ⅜g †	40	16¾	16⅛	16¾	—1¼
Boeing Airp 1g	10	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	53	53	53	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Bond Strs 1.60	5	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	12	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	38¾	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	4	36	36	36	
Bridgeport Br ½g	4	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	30	29⅞	30	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	43	43	43	
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke (½g)	14	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 †	60	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	28	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Budd Mfg pf †	150	107	106	106	— ½
Budd Wheel ¼g	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Bullard Co (1g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Burling Mills .70g	3	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	3	106½	106	106	—1½
Burr Add M .60	11	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Butte C&Z ¼e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	18⅛	18	18	
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Byron Jack ½g	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
C					
Calif Pack 1½	4	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
Campbell Wyn ½g	3	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
Can D G Ale .60	6	21½	21½	21½	
Can Sou Ry (3) †	30	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Canad Pacific	38	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	20	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
Caro C & O (5) †	10	95½	95½	95½	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	
Caterpil Trac (2)	8	51¾	51	51½	
Celanese Cp (1g)	6	39½	38¾	39½	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	100	117½	116½	117½	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	+ ¾
Celotex Corp ½	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Celotex pf (5) †	30	93	93	93	
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10e	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½ †	10	107	107	107	+ ½
Cent RR N J	4	14¾	14½	14½	
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	4	21¾	21	21	— ¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39	39	39	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf †	340	55½	55½	54½	—2¼
Chain Belt (½g)	3	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F ½e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6 †	2	104½	104½	104½	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	14	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.59g	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Gt W pf 1⅞k	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Chi Mail Or ½e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Chi PT pref 2½	70	52⅜	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—1
Childs Co	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	15	84⅞	84¼	84¾	+ ½
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	

Today's Sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 452,250
1943 volume to date 173,981,927
1942 volume to date 52,691,336

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City I&F pf6½ †	40	102½	102½	102½	
City Stores	8	8⅛	8	8	
Clark Equip 1½g	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	130	114⅛	113¾	114⅛	+ ⅜
Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	27½	27½	27½	
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 1g	8	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	2	109¾	108½	109¾	+ ¾
Coca-Cola A (3) †	50	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	6	21⅞	21½	21½	
Collins & Aik	10	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
Col & South †	190	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
Col & South 1pf †	290	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Ir ¼g	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Col Broadc B .60g	3	22½	22½	22½	
Col G & El	38	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	11	71¼	70	70	— ¾
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	90	65	64½	65	+1½
Colum Pict ½e	6	18¼	17	17½	—1
Coml Credit (3)	4	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	3	94½	94	94½	
Coml Invest Tr 3	19	43¾	42⅞	43¾	+ ⅞
Coml Solvents .30g	18	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	78	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	
Com & So pf 3k	38	67½	66½	67½	+ ⅝
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	69	25¾	25⅛	25½	+ ½
Congol-Nairn (1)	3	23½	23⅛	23½	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	24	24	24	— ¾
Consol Cig pf 7 †	30	109½	109½	109½	
Con Cig pr pf6½ †	90	105¼	105	105	— ¼
Cons Copper	2	5	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	138	23¼	22⅞	22¾	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf 5	3	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf (1½k)	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	5	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
Con Vultee (1g)	44	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½ †	70	101	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Container Corp ¾g	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Cont Bak ½g	7	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can (1½g)	7	36	35½	35½	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	26	34⅝	34	34¼	
Cont Steel (½g)	1	27	27	27	— ¾
Copperweld Stl .80	7	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ½
Cop'weld pf 2½ †	20	50½	50	50½	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	12	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	70	179½	178½	179½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5	5	5	
Coty Internatl	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	21	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	20	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅝
Cream of Wh 1½g	4	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
Crosley Corp (½g)	5	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½e	7	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
Crown C&S pf 2¼	2	46½	46½	46½	
Crown Zeller (1)	7	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	3	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	13	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	80½	80	80	
Cuba RR pf †	130	20	20	20	+ ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	21	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
Cudahy Pack	7	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	46	6½	6	6	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	30	74	74	74	— ⅜
Curt P pr pf 1½k	2	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	46	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	2	23	23	23	
Cushman's $8 pf †	10	95	95	95	+7
Cutler-Hammer ½g	4	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
D					
Davega Str (.30g)	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Decca Records (1)	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	16	43	42	42	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Deisel-Wem-G ¾g	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Del & Hudson	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	29	9	8½	8¾	
Den & R G W pf	30	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅜
Detroit Ed (.90g)	15	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
Devoe & R A 1 †	110	34½	34	34¼	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	3	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	10	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼g	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	70	44	43½	44	+1
Doehler Die C ⅜g	6	32¼	31¾	31¾	
Dome Mines h1.20g	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	6	67½	67	67	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	4	149½	149¼	149¼	
Dunhill Int	5	8½	8¼	8¼	
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
du Pont de N (2g)	7	157	156¾	157	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¼
E					
Eastern Air L	16	44⅜	42½	44⅜	+1⅞
Eastman Kodak 5	4	165⅜	165	165	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	44	43½	44	+1
El & Mus Ind .06g	21	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	5	39	38⅞	39	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Light	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	13	66	63¾	66	+2½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	11	70¼	68½	70¼	+2⅞
El Storage Bat 2	1	41	41	41	+ ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31	31	31	+ ⅜
Endicott-John (3)	2	55¾	55	55¾	+1
Eng Pub Service	73	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	50	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
Eng $5½pf5½ †	80	82	81	81	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	20	87	87	87	
Equit Off Bldg	4	½	⅞	½	— ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Erie RR ct (½g)	50	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	
Evans Products	7	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅜
Exchange Buf .15g	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	7	39¾	39½	39¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Tr (¾g)	14	18⅞	18½	18¾	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	3	26	25¾	25¾	
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	10	102	102	102	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16	16	16	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
Fed D St pf 4¼ †	80	93¾	93	93	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a		50	50	50	
Firestone T 1½g	20	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	— ⅛
First N Strs 2½	2	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote (½g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Flintkotepf(4½) †	30	105½	105½	105½	
Florsheim A 1½g	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Follansbee Steel	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Follansbee S pf †	10	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
Foster Wheeler	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	11	11	11	— ¾
Freeport Sulph 2	2	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
G					
Fruehauf pf 5 †	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g †	20	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	19	6¼	6	6¼	
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	23	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	11	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze (.30g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Cable	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Gen Cab pf 5¼k †	70	95½	95	95	— ¾
Gen Elec (1.40)	55	39⅜	39	39⅛	— ¼
Gen Foods .80g	13	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	116	116	116	
Gen G & El A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Mills (4)	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	28	55½	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv	7	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Gen O Adv A	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq (½g)	6	22¾	22¼	22¼	
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	10	110	110	110	
Gen Real & Util	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Refract .60g	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Gen Shoe (½g)	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Gen S C pf 4½k †	190	82	81½	82	+ ½
Gen Time Inst	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
Gen T & Rub ½e	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gillette S Raz ¼g	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Gimbel Bros .15e	2	11½	11½	11½	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81	81	81	+1
Glidden Co (.60g)	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F ½g	10	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Goodyear Tire 1½g	10	39¾	39⅜	39½	+ ¼
Gotham H pf 7 †	10	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Granby C Min .60	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Granite C S .17½g	3	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	21	30½	29½	29¾	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½g	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Green (HL) (2a)	2	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	5	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	13	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Grum Air En 1½e	4	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
H					
Hack Water (1½)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Harb-Walker ½g	11	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
Hayes Indust .15e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Helme (GW) 3¼g	2	67½	67½	67½	
Hat Cp pf 6½ †	10	101	101	101	— ½
Hayes Mfg	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	10	108	108	108	
Hercules Motor 1	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
Hercules Powder 1e	4	85	85	85	
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	135	135	135	
Hershey cv pf 4a	1	111	111	111	
Hollander (A) ¾g	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Holly Sugar (1)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Homestake Min	7	36¼	35½	36	— ½
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	45	44½	45	
Houd-Hersh B ½g	8	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	36	36	36	
Hudson & Man pf	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
Hudson B M&S h2	11	26	25⅞	26¼	
Hudson Motor	83	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	1	14½	14½	14½	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	80	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Indpls P&L .90g	5	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Indust Rayon (2)	3	43	43	43	
Inland Steel (2g)	8	71¾	71⅜	71½	— ¼
Inspirat C Cop ½g	9	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Interchem Cp 1.60	7	38½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Interchem pf 6 †	10	114	114	114	+1
Interlake Iron ½e	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Int Harvester (2)	5	73	72½	72½	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Int Min&Ch(½g)	10	18	18	18	+ ¼
Int Min & Ch pf 4	2	67	66½	66½	— ½
Int Mining	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
Int Nick Can (2)	26	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
Int Paper	31	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Int Paper pf (5)	7	58	57½	57½	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Int Ry CApt 1¼k †	170	69¾	69	69½	+ ⅝
Int Salt 1g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Int Tel & Tel	62	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ½
Int T & T for ct	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
Inter Dep Strs ¾g	1	16½	15¾	15¾	— ½
J					
Jarvis (WB) .60g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Jewel Tea (1)	4	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ½
Johns-Manville 1g	4	86½	86¼	86¼	— ⅜
Jones & L Stl 1½g	23	26	25½	25½	
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Joy Mfg (.40g)	2	12¼	12	12	
K					
Kan City South	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Kan City So pf 2e	2	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
Kayser (J) (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Kelsey-H W A1½	3	23½	23⅜	23½	
Kelsey-H B 1½g	4	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Kendall pf 6a †	10	108½	108½	108½	
Kennecott Cop 1g	47	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
Keystone S&W ¾g	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Kinney $5pf 3k †	1	47	46½	47	+1
Kresge SS (½g)	9	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
Kress (SH) (1.60)	3	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Kresge Dep St ¼g	4	10	9½	9½	— ½
Kroger Grocery (2)	6	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
L					
Laclede Gas †	130	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	50	70½	69½	69½	— ½
Lambert Co 1½	4	28½	28	28	— ¼
Lane Bryant (1)	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	2	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Lehigh Port C 1½	7	27½	27	27	— ⅝
Lehigh Val Coal	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Lehigh V Coal pf	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Lehman Corp (1a)	6	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
Lehn & Fink .70g	3	21	21	21	— ¾
Lerner Stores (2)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	4	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	54	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Liggett & My (3)	3	68½	68⅜	68½	
Liggett & My B 3	7	72¼	72	72⅛	+ ⅜
Lima Locomo 1g	7	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	+ ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Liquid Carb (1a)	4	20½	20¼	20½	
Lockheed Airc 1g	28	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	3	62¼	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	23	51¾	50¾	51¼	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lumb A	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit 1	53	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅝
Lorillard (P) ½g	7	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Louisv & Nash 2g	1	74	74	74	— ¼
Louisv G&E A 1½	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
M					
MacAnd & F 1.30g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Mack Trucks (1g)	4	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
Macy (RH) Co (2)	8	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Magma Cop (¾g)	4	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¾
Manati Sugar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Manhattan Shirt(1)	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
Maracaibo Oil Exp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Marine Midl .16g	32	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf †	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	22	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Martin (GL) 1½g	3	21	21	21	
Martin-Parry	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Masonite Cp (1a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
MathiesonAlk(½g)	2	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
May Dept Strs (3)	2	55	55	55	
Maytag Co	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
McCrory Strs (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
McGraw Elec (1)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
McKess & Rob (1)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Mead Corp (.30g)	3	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	2	34½	34	34½	+1
Mengel Co (¼e)	23	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	440	42	42	42	
Merch&M Tran 1g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Miami Cop (¼g)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	14	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
Midl Stl Pr 1 pf 8	80	122	121	122	+1
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	3	72	72	72	— ¼
Minn-Moline	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Minn-Mol pf 3¼k	1	92	92	92	+ ¼
Mission Cp .85e	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
Mo-Kan-Texas	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	14	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	27½	27½	27½	
Monsanto Ch (2)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
Mons'to pfA4½ †	10	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Mons'to pf C 4 †	20	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Montgom Ward (2)	9	48¼	48⅛	48¼	
Morris & Essex †	1480	24⅞	23½	24	+ ⅜
Motor Prods ½g	1	16½	16½	16½	
Motor Wheel .40g	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Mueller Br .80g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	24	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
Mullins M pf 7 †	190	77	76	77	
Murphy pf 4¾ †	20	113	113	113	+1½
Murray Corp ¼g	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
N					
Nash-Kelv ¼g	22	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Nat Acme (1g)	7	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
Nat Auto Fib	15	11⅛	10⅞	11	
Nat Auto F pf .60	3	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Nat Aviation ¼g	*17	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Biscuit 1.20g	29	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
Nat Can	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Nat Dairy Prod .80	15	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
Nat Dept Strs(½)	4	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ¼
Nat Distillers (2)	14	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Nat Lead (½)	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Ld pf B 6 †	20	150	149¾	150	+ ⅛
Nat M&Stl Cas ½g	18	21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
Nat Oil Prod ½g	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	29	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	4	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
Nat Supply	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
Nat Sup $2 pf ½k	5	27	26¾	27	+ ½
N S 6% pf (6) †	190	82¾	82	82	—1½
Nat Sup 5½ pf †	190	79	78	78	—1
Nat Tea	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Nehi Corp (¼g)	58	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
Neis Br pf 4¾ †	40	92	92	92	+1
Newberry(JJ) 2.40	3	53½	52⅞	53½	+1¾
Newport Ind (.40g)	17	15¾	15½	15½	
Newmont Min ¾g	8	34	33½	34	+ ½
Newpt News Ship 1e	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Newpt News S pf 5	3	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜
N Y Air Brake 1g	4	41½	40¾	41	+ ¼
N Y Cent RR 1½g	49	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 52.3 Prev. day 52.3
Month ago 52.2 Year ago 35.8
1943 high 52.4 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
N Y Chi & St L	2	23½	23½	23½	
N Y Chi & St L pf	10	68¼	67	67	— ¼
N Y & Harlem 5 †	30	122	121¾	122	
N Y Ont & West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
N Y Lack & W †	30	51	50½	50½	
N Y N H & H	14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
N Y N H & H pf	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	3	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
Noblitt-Sparks 1g	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Norf & West 10 †	230	182	182	182	
No Am Avia (1e)	16	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
No Am Co (.67f)	215	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Nor Am C 6%pf 3	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
Northern Pacific 1e	38	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Nor Sta P pf 5 †	10	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Northwest Airl ½e	94	23⅛	21¾	22½	+1
Norwalk T&R .20g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Norwich Phm .30g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
O					
Ohio Oil (¼g)	24	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	4	50¼	49	49	— ½
Omnibus Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Otis Elevator .40g	17	21¼	20½	20⅞	
Otis Elev pf 6 †	10	148½	148½	148½	—1½
Outlet Co 2¼g †	50	57	57	57	— ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	63¾	63½	63½	— ¼
P					
Pac Am Fish (1e)	17	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
Pac Coast †	70	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Pac Coast 1 pf †	40	49	49	49	
Pac Coast 2 pf †	50	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
Pac Gas & Elec 2	10	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
Pac Mills (1g)	3	27	27	27	— ½
Pac T&T 2¾g †	40	115	114	115	+1
Pac T&T pf (6) †	10	152½	152½	152½	+ ¼
Pac Tin Cons	55	6	6	6	— ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	30	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e	65	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅞
Pan Am Petrol	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
PanEPLpf 5.60 †	90	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼
Panh P & R .10g	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Paraffine Cos Inc 2	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Param Pict 1.20	49	28½	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
Park Utah Con M	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Parke Davis .90g	19	31⅞	31⅜	31½	
Parker Rust-Pr ¾g	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Parmelee Transport	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Patino Mines 2g	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Penney (J C) (3)	3	98½	97½	98½	
Penn Cent Airl	122	19¼	18	19⅛	
Penn Coal & Coke	9	7¾	7½	7½	
Penn-Dix pf 1¼k	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Penn RR 1g	12	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	
Peoples GL&C (4)	3	59⅞	59½	59½	— ¼
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	156	46⅛	44¼	45⅞	+1⅞
Pere Marquette	2	14½	14½	14½	
Pere Marq pf †	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
Petrol Corp .20g	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	17	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	130	48⅛	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Phila CoS6pf 6 †	40	88¾	88⅜	88¾	
Phila El Co wd	39	19½	19¼	19¼	
Philco Corp .35g	23	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
Phillips-Jones	3	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
Phillips Pet (2)	33	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
Pitt & West Va	1	14	14	14	
Pittsburgh C pf 1k	2	50	50	50	— ¾
Pitt C & Ir ½e	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Pitt Forgings ½g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Pitt Scr & B .20g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pitt Stl 5% pf †	20	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Pittston pf A 5 †	60	56	55½	55½	+ ½
Plymouth Oil ½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Poor & Co B	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Postal Tel pf	29	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Pressed Stl C ¾g	12	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
Proctor & Gam (2)	10	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	+1¼
Pub Svc NJ (½g)	49	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Pub Svc NJ wd †	6440	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
P S N J 8 pf 8 †	60	126	125	125	+1¼
P S N J 7 pf 7 †	670	110⅞	109⅛	110⅞	+1¼
P S N J 6 pf 6 †	290	103¾	102⅝	103¾	+ ⅝
P S N J $5 pf 5 †	290	89¼	87½	89¼	+1⅝
P S E&G pf 5 †	40	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	+1⅝
Pullman (1g)	29	39⅞	39½	39½	
Pure Oil (½e)	18	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	3	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
Purity Bak ½g	3	21½	21½	21½	
R					
Radio C of A .20g	84	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
Radio pf (3½)	4	69	68¾	69	+ ¼
Radio-Keith-Orph	19	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Radio-K-O pf2k †	60	95	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
Raybestos-M ¾g	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
Reading Co (1)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Reading 1 pf (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Reading 2 pf (2)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
RR Sec Ill C St †	2	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Rayonier Inc (½g)	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Rayonier Inc pf (2)	3	30	30	30	— ¼
Reis & Co 1pf †	150	67½	56	67½	+1¾
Reliable Stores ½	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Remington Rand ¾g	18	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅝
Rem R pf ww 4½	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
Reo Motors	1	9	9	9	
Repub Steel (½g)	117	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
Rep Stl cv pf 6 †	10	100	100	100	
Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	83	83	83	
Revere Cop&Brass	14	9¾	9¼	9¾	
Reynolds Met ½e	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Reyn M pf 5½ †	130	89	88	88½	+ ¾
Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
Rey C&B 7pf 7 †	10	94	94	94	+1
Reynolds T B 1.40	10	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
Richfield Oil (½e)	10	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Ruberoid .30g	1	26¼	25¼	26¼	— ¼
Rustless I&S (.60)	6	17¼	17	17	— ½
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	8	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅜
St L-San Fran	7	¾	11/16	¾	+ 1/16
St L-San Fran pf	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Savage Arms (½g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Schenley Distil 1g	5	36⅜	36¼	36¼	
Schen Dist pf 5½	1	105	105	105	— ¼
Scott Paper (1.80)	1	42½	42½	42½	
Seaboard Air Line	16	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Seaboard Air L pf	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Seaboard Oil (1)	3	24½	24¼	24½	
Sears Roebuck (3)	6	82	81½	81½	— ⅜
Servel Inc (1)	4	17	17	17	
Sharon Stl Cp ½g	6	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
Sharon Stl pf 5 †	190	71	70½	70½	—1
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	4	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Shattuck (FG) .40	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Shaeffer Pen 2a †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
Shell Un Oil .40g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Silver K (.30g)	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Simmons Co (¼g)	3	26½	26	26	
Simonds S&St .80g	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅞
Sinclair Oil (½)	39	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Skelly Oil (¾g)	3	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
Sloss-Sheffield 3g	80	115	114½	115	+1½
Smith(AO)Corp½g	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Snider Pack 1g	8	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Socony-Vacuum ½	53	13⅞	13½	13¾	
So Am G & P .10g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
SoP RicoSug(1½g)	3	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
So P R Sug pf 8 †	10	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
S'east G'yhL 1½a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
Sou Cal Edis 1½	9	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Southern Pacific 1e	53	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
Southern Ry (2g)	28	26½	25½	25½	—1⅛
South Ry pf 3¾g	12		44¼	44⅜	—1
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	50	57	57	57	—1
Sparks With ¼g	18	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Spear & Co	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Sperry Cp (1½e)	5	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Spicer Mfg 2¼g	*2	44	44	44	+ ¾
Spiegel Inc	60	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½ †	130	51	49½	51	+1½
Square D Co (1g)	4	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Stand Brands .10g	48	7½	7¼	7½	
Stand Br pf 4½	1	114	114	114	+1⅞
Stand Gas & El	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Std G&E $4 pf	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Std G&E $6 pr pf	14	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
Std G&E $7 pr pf	5	33⅜	33	33	— ¼
Stand Oil Cal .85g	12	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Std Oil Ind (1)	43	36¼	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
Std Oil N J (1a)	28	58¼	57⅝	58	+ ¼
Std Oil Ohio 1½	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Stand Steel Sp	22	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Starrett(LS) (1⅜g)	2	29	29	29	— ¼
Sterling Drug 1½g	8	62½	61¾	62	— ¼
Stewart Warn ½	10	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Stokely Bros	43	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Stone & Web ¾e	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Studebaker (¼g)	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Sunshine Mng ½g	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Superheater (1)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Superior Oil .05e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Sup Steel (1.20)	2	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
Swift & Co 1.20a	4	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
Sylvan El Prod ½g	3	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
Syming-Gould ¼g	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
T					
Talcott J Inc .40	2	8	8	8	— ¾
Telautograph	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Tenn Corp (½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Texas Co (2)	19	53⅛	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Texas G Prod .10g	12	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Texas G Sulph (2)	7	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ¼
Texas & P Ry 1e	56	28⅛	26⅞	27¼	+ ¾
Texas Pac C&O .40	42	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ½
Texas P L Tr .10e	7	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
The Fair pf 5¼k †	50	83½	83½	83½	+1⅛
Thermoid Co .40	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Thermoid pf (3) †	40	47½	47½	47½	
Thompson Pr ½g	6	33	32½	33	+ ¾
Thompson-Starrett	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Thompson-Star pf	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Tide W A Oil .60	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Tide Wat pf 4½ †	470	100¼	100	100	— ¼
TimDetAxle(1¼g)	2	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Timken R Bear 1g	4	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅜
Transamerica (½)	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Trans & West Air	57	25⅛	24¼	24⅞	+1
Tri-Cont Corp	29	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont pf (6) †	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¾
Twen C-Fox F ½g	13	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Twen-C-F pf 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	
Twin City Rap Tr	4	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Twin C pf 3½k †	50	72½	72	72	
Twin Coach (½e)	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
U					
Underwood-El (1g)	4	58½	57½	58½	— ½
Union Bag & P	37	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Union Carb 2¼g	16	84	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
Un Oil Cal (1)	8	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Un Pacific pf (4)	3	88½	88½	88½	
Un Pacific (6)	6	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
Union Tank Car 1g	3	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Unit Air Lines ½g	94	32⅜	30½	31⅞	+1⅜
Unit Aircraft 1½g	34	38¼	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Aircr pf (5)	1	112	112	112	—1
Unit Biscuit (½g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Unit Carbon (3)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
Unit Corp	64	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Unit Corp pf (1k)	99	33¼	32¾	33	— ¾
Unit Drug	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
Unit Dyewood	5	9	8½	9	+ ¼
Unit Dyew'd pf †	30	65½	65	65	—1
Unit El Coal	5	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Unit Fruit 1¾g	8	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	+ ⅜
Unit Gas Imp .20a	91	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Unit Gas Ex Dist	90	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr (1a)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Unit Paperbd ½e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
US Gypsum (2)	3	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
US Indus Alco 1a	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
US Hoff Mach ½e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
US H M pf 2¾ †	40	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
US Leather A ½g	4	18	18	18	— ¼
US Lines	120	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
US Pipe&Fdry 2	4	36½	36	36½	+ ½
US Lines pf (.70)	70	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
US Real & Imp	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
US Rubber (¼g)	23	43⅜	42⅝	43	
US Rubber 1pf 4g	4	122	121½	122	+ ¾
US Steel (2g)	68	58	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅜
US Steel pf (7)	8	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅜
US Tobacco (.60g)	8	23¾	23½	23½	
Utd Stockyds .15e	1	3	3	3	
Utd Stores A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Univ-Cyclop S .55g	3	20	19¾	20	
Univ Leaf Tob 4 †	30	75	74½	74½	— ½
Univ Lab	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Univ Lb pf 2½ †	2	35	34	35	+ ½
V					
Van Norm M ½g	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
Vanadium Cp (½g)	4	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Vic Chem Wr (½g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	July 3
Va-Caro Chem	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Va-C Chem 6 pf 5e	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ½
Va E&P $6pf 6 †	10	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
Virginian Ry 2½	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Virgin Ry pf 1½	12	35	34½	34½	
W					
Wabash RRpf4½g	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
Waldorf Sys (1)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Walgreen Co 1.60	2	27¼	27	27	
Walker H G&W h4	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
Walworth Co .30g	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
Ward Baking A	10	13	12¾	12¾	
Ward Baking B	11	2½	2⅜	2½	
Ward Bak pf 1.40k	3	56	55	56	+2½
Warner Bros Pict	62	15¼	15	15	— ½
Warn P pf 1.92k †	320	89¼	89⅛	89¼	
Wash Gas Lt 1½	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ½
Waukesha Motor 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Wayne Pump (2)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	
Webster Eisenlohr	31	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Wesson O & S ¾g	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	75	74¾	75	—1
West Ind Sug ½e	16	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
West Penn EA 7 †	50	78	78	78	
West P E 7pf 7 †	120	94¼	94	94¼	— ¾
West P E 6pf 6 †	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
West P Ppf 4½ †	30	117	117	117	+ ¾
W Va Pulp&P .45g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
West Auto Sup (1)	3	28¼	28	28¼	— ½
West Maryland	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
West Maryland 2 pf	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
Western Un Tel 1g	14	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
Westing Air Br ½g	5	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
West El & Mfg 2g	2	99¾	99½	99½	— ¼
Weston El Inst (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Westvaco Chl 1.40	1	27	27	27	
West Ch pf 4½ †	80	111¼	110¾	111¼	+ ¾
Wheeling Stl ½g	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Wheel S pr pf 5 †	90	64½	64	64	— ½
White SS D 1.20	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
White Motor ½g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
White Rk M Sp	9	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
Wilcox Oil & Gas	2	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Willys-Overland	30	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Willys-Overland pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Wilson&C $6 pf 3k	3	76½	76	76½	+ ¾
Wilson-Jones ⅜g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Woodward Iron ½g	3	24½	23	23	—1½
Woolw'th FW 1.60	6	42	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
Worthington P & M	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
Wright Aero 8e †	40	100	99	99	+1
Wrigley (W) Jr 3a	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
Y					
Yellow Tr&C (½g)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Young Spg & W	34	16	15	15¾	+ ⅞
Youngs S & T (1g)	52	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
Yn S&T pf 5½ †	30	93½	93½	93½	
Youngst Stl D ½g	14	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
Z					
Zenith Radio (1g)	2	35⅛	35	35	— ¾
Zonite Prods .10g	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) ex-rights; (†) actual sales.
(°) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution.
(x) When distributed.

Bill to Release U. S.-Owned Silver Goes to White House

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The House completed Congressional action yesterday on a bill (S 36) releasing government-owned silver for war purposes.

The bill, introduced by Senator Theodore Green (D-R. I.) was approved by the House without amendment and sent to the White House.

At the same time, Representative John Dingell (D.-Mich.), chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee considering the silver bill, said the committee has approved the Cellar Bill (HR 822) which would repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

The Green bill allows the Treasury to sell or lease the Government's huge store of silver for domestic purposes, "including the making of munitions of war and the supplying of civilian needs" at a price of 71.11 cents an ounce.

It requires the Treasury to retain silver equal to the face value of all outstanding silver certificates.

Canada Halts Antimony Output

OTTAWA (CP)—To conserve essential labor, it has been decided to discontinue production of antimony in Canada, it was disclosed in Canadian war orders and regulations. An order exempted imports of antimony from the 10-per cent war exchange tax and 3 per cent special excise tax because production at home was being stopped.

Further 5 P. C. Newsprint Cut Asked by WPB

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered newspaper publishers to reduce further their consumption of newsprint during 1943's third quarter. This ranges up to five per cent for large users.

The additional 5 per cent reduction does not apply to the first 25 tons for newspapers using less than 500 tons a quarter. This provision, WPB said, is designed to aid the operation of smaller newspapers.

Follows Committee Suggestion

Last Dec. 31 newspapers were limited each quarter to 100 per cent of the tonnage of paper used in printing their net paid circulation during the corresponding quarter of 1941, plus a three per cent allowance for production waste. It was estimated at the time this requirement meant an overall reduction in current newsprint consumption of about 10 per cent.

H. M. Bitner, director of the WPB printing and publishing division, said however the 10 per cent reduction was not accomplished. The further reduction follows the recommendations of the newspaper industry advisory committee announced June 18. The committee recommended an additional cut of 5 per cent for the third quarter and this was agreed upon by the labor advisory committee 10 days later, WPB reported.

Examples of how the additional reduction will operate for various representative tonnage groups on a sliding scale basis:

Users of 25 tons per quarter, no reduction; 50 tons, 2.5 per cent; 75 tons, 3.33 per cent; 100 tons, 3.75 per cent; 200 tons, 4.33 per cent; 300 tons, 4.60 per cent; 400 tons, 4.70 per cent; 500 tons or more, 5 per cent.

Stringency Growing

In commenting on the order, Mr. Bitner told newspaper publishers the necessity for economy in use of print paper becomes more pressing each week. He said requests for exceptions to the order should be filed with the newspaper section of WPB's printing and publishing division by July 15.

Mr. Bitner said the newspaper section, when considering requests for additional tonnage, will not recommend to the WPB appeals board that extra paper be granted for the publication of special editions. Likewise, no grant of additional tonnage will be recommended on the basis of circulation gains achieved through prize contests, or other similar promotional campaigns.

Additional tonnage will not be recommended for newspapers to print circulars, throw aways or advertising supplements not physically incorporated in the newspapers themselves. This, however, does not prevent a commercial printing plant, which may be owned by a newspaper, from using its own tonnage quota for the production of such printed matter in accordance with provisions of another limitation order, L-241.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week moved up rather slowly on slightly increased volume to new highs on the current bull market. The utility is now up about 100 per cent over the low of last year, the rail average about 60 per cent and the industrials about 55 per cent. Though industrials and utilities again made new highs, the rails "failed to confirm."

There was no particular reason in sight for the advance, nor was the advance fast enough to call for any particular explanation in the week's news. The increasing conflict between the President and Congress appeared to have no effect on the stock market. The Wall Street Journal pointed out that the industrial averages have risen in 31 out of the last 46 Julys and the rail averages 35 times out of 46, so the market seemed last week to be continuing up on momentum or "general principles" for lack of any good reason to change the trend.

The commodity markets were unusually strong and active for these days. They fell off slightly on Tuesday on the resignation of Chester Davis as Food Administrator; but on Wednesday rye rose to a 15-year high, and then oats rose to a 23-year high, and wheat turned the most active since February. One reason is that distillers are expected to have to buy something round 100,000,000 bushels in the open market.

Coal Strike Loss

The phenomenal improvement in the shipping situation, with the submarines "massacred" in June, according to Winston Churchill, is expected to bring sharp improvement in the supply of imported foods, including in particular sugar, cocoa, and coffee, with a revival also of the banana trade.

Steel operations were down to 90 per cent for the country and 78½ per cent for Pittsburgh, due to the coal strike. Steel loss from the strike is estimated to date as 190,000 tons, which is of course irretrievable as the industry has long been operating at capacity. Last week's operating rate was the lowest since the Fourth of July week in 1941.

Total coal loss to date was estimated by Mr. Ickes at 23,000,000, with over 100,000 miners still out. This is normally the slack season in coal buying and production, but last year with government encouragement customers stocked up heavily in the summer. As this cannot be done during the strike in any volume, the actual effect of the strike on coal consumption is likely to be strung out clear into the winter, which may explain why Mr. Ickes warns that we might have coal rationing after all.

By a curious coincidence the stock of Chesapeake & Ohio rose to a new high only a few days after its president was appointed by Mr. Ickes to run the country's coal mines, as the War Labor Board still waits for somebody to enforce its order against the miners.

The food situation remains snarled, with the Administration preoccupied with the merits of the subsidised roll-back to head off the threat of labor's rejecting the Little Steel formula on July 15, and with Congress and the food trade dubious about the merits of the new Food Administrator replacing Chester Davis. House Agriculture Committee, however, has recommended a bill to actually centralize control over food in the Administrator's hands.

Treasury Issue Big Success

The Treasury's offering of $2,500,000,000 of 1½ per cent four-year notes was a huge success with $19,000,000,000 of subscriptions offered—an all-time all-place high. However, there was considerable criticism of the offering round the Street as a very pretty invitation to free riders in what Jane Ace calls the "higher income rackets." It worked this way. The offering looked worth about 8-32 or 10-32 over par to start with. Only $2,000 down payment was required for a $100,000 subscription. And the Treasury promised to fill subscriptions up to $100,000 in full. So by a quick turn-around "free riders" are able to make about $500 net after commissions in a week or two on an investment of only $2,000 and with practically no risk of loss.

The banks are expected to take up a good part of the free-riders' turn-around offerings. But the Treasury cannot be blamed too much. How to forestall free-riding is a perennial problem. The Treasury tried to beat it once with auction offerings but they didn't work well. Purpose of the arrangement was probably to reach the country banks who now have the overwhelming proportion of the remaining excess reserves of the Federal system.

Some change in Treasury policy on bill offerings is expected. The Treasury is now selling $1,000,000,000 a week which includes a "roll-over" of $800,000,000 of weekly maturities. These will rise to $900,000,000 on July 21. There are now outstanding the colossal total of $11,500,000,000 of bills.

Excess reserves in New York are down to virtually nil . . . The New York banks' quarterly statements indicated earnings higher than either the first quarter or the last quarter of last year, with, of course, considerable increase in holdings of governments . . .

There is talk of corporations being asked to make their dividend dates earlier in the year, due to stockholders' problem of predicting personal income on quarter-dates under the new pay-as-you-go tax system. However, earlier dividend dates would transfer the uncertainties to the corporations.

Wesson Oil Net $2.51

NEW YORK (AP)—Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co. reported for nine months ended May 29 net income of $2,338,950, equal to $2.51 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,531,088, or $1.12 a share, in the like period of 1942.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 69-64	100.18	100.18	100.18
New York City Bonds			
39 3s 80	108⅜	108	108⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
48 Alleg 5s49	98	97¾	98
14 Alleg inc 5s 50	84	83¾	84
1 Allis Ch 4s52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
10 Rm&FP 5s2030	89½	89¼	89½
10 AmIGC 5½s49	103½	-03½	103½
4 AmInt 5½s49	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 AmT&T 3¼s66	109⅝	-09⅝	109⅝
20 AmT&T 3¼s61	110	110	110
20 AmT&T 3s56	115¼	115	115¼
3 AmTob 3s62	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ang CN deb67	72½	72½	72½
7 Arm Del 4s57	106⅛	106	106
4 ArmDel 4s55	106¼	106	106
7 ATSF 4s95	118	117¾	117¾
5 AtlCAL 5s44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
17 ACL 1st4s52	91⅞	91½	91½
22 ACL clt4s52	84¾	84½	84½
18 ACL 4½s64	72	71½	71¾
10 B&O 1st m 48	75¼	75	75
18 B&O 95 A	42⅞	42½	42½
6 B&O 95 C	47¾	47½	47¾
1 B&O 2000 D	42½	42½	42½
5 B&O 96 F	42¾	42¾	42¾
71 B&O cv 60	33½	33	33⅛
26 B&O 4s 48	73	72½	72½
26 B&O SW 50	58¾	58⅛	58⅛
1 B&O TC 4s 59	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
3 BellPa 5s 48B	102½	102½	102½
12 Bell Pa 5s 60C	131½	131	131
6 Bost Me 4½s 70	57⅛	57	57⅛
17 Buf R&P 57 st	45⅜	45⅛	45¼
1 Cal O P 4s 66	109	109	109
3 Can P 4½s 60	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Celan 3½s 62	105	105⅛	105⅛
6 Cen G 5s 59 C	16¾	16⅝	16¾
28 Cen G cn 5s 45	41	41	41
8 Cen G 1st 5s 45	90	89⅝	89⅝
4 CenNYP 3¾s62	108½	108⅜	108⅜
9 CenPac 5s60	68¼	68	68
4 Cen P 1st4s49	95¼	95	95
18 CRRNJ 5s87	36⅝	35½	36½
5 Cer-td 5½s48	100	99¾	99⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Chi&A 3s49	27¼	27	27
10 CB&Q 5s71A	90¾	90¼	90¼
6 CB&Q 4½s77	82	81½	81½
5 CB&Q g 4s58	97¼	96¾	96¾
51 C&EI inc 97	46½	46¼	46¼
5 CGW 4½s2038	43¾	43¾	43¾
70 CMSPP 5s75	40¾	40⅜	40½
369 CMSPP 5s2000	14¾	14½	14½
10 CMSP 4½s89C	67	66¾	66¾
1 CMSP g 4s89	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 C&NW 5s2037	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
6 C&NW 5s87	63½	63	63½
5 C&NW 4¾s87	62	62	62
106 C&NW 4¾s49	12¾	12¼	12½
6 CNW 4½s2037	47	46¾	47
63 C&NW 4s87	59¼	58⅞	58⅞
32 C&NW 4s 87st	58⅞	58¾	58¾
73 CRIP 4½s52A	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
162 CRIP 4½s60	11¾	11½	11½
76 CRI&P 4s88	55¼	55	55
276 CRIP r 4s34	33½	33	33½
5 ChUS 3¾s63	109½	109¼	109½
35 CCCSL 4½s77	57⅝	57¼	57½
8 Cl UT 5s 73	81½	80¾	81
1 Cl UT 4½s 77	73	73	73
88 Col S 4½s 80	46	45	45⅝
13 Col G 5s 52 May	102¾	102½	102¾
37 Col G 5s 61	102	101¾	101¾
10 Con Oil 3½s 51	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Cruc-Stl 3¼s 55	96¾	96¾	96¾
30 Lel & H r 4s 43	70¼	70⅛	70¼
2 D&RG 4½s 36	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
52 D&RG 4s 36	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝
17 D&RGW 5s 55	9	8⅞	9
161 DRGW 5s 55a	8⅝	8	8
22 D&RGW 5s 78	33⅝	33¼	33¼
5 Duq Lt 3½s 65	110⅞	110½	110½
13 Erie 4½s 2015	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝
5 Erie 4s 95	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Fla EC 5s 74	34	34	34
6 Gen Stl C 5½s 49	102½	102	102
2 Gdrich 4¼s 56	108⅜	108¼	108¾
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	99	99	99
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¼	104	104⅛
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	103	102⅞	103
11 G M & O 4s 75	94¼	94	94
1 G M & O inc 2015	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Hud C 5s 62 A	58⅛	58	58
7 H & M r 5s 57	59	59	59
3 H & M inc 5s 57	29½	29¼	29½
10 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 I C 4s 51	62½	62	62⅛
39 I C 4s 53	60	59⅝	60
6 I C r 4s 55	59⅝	59¼	59¼
3 I C 4¾s 66	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
31 I C C S L 5s 63 A	57⅛	57	57⅛
19 I C C S L 4½s 63	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛
84 Int G N 6s 52	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
5 Int G N 1st 6s 52	49¼	49⅛	49¼
5 Int G N 5s 56 B	46	46	46
14 Int G N 5s 56 C	46¼	46	46¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Int H E 6s 44	66¾	66	66¾
44 Int T & T 4½s 52	79¼	79	79¼
15 Int T & T 5s 55	82½	82	82½
12 Jon & L 3¼s 61	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
41 K C Ft S 4s 36	80¼	79⅞	80
2 K C Ter 4s 60	107	107	107
17 Lac G 5½s 53	97	96⅞	96⅞
7 Leh V H T 5s 54	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10 L V N Y 4½s 50	71	71	71
13 Leh V 5s 2003	46½	46	46
18 LehV 4½s 2003	41	40⅛	40½
35 LehV 4s 2003	37	36½	37
28 Lou & A 5s 69	92½	91⅞	92¼
50 L&N 4½s 2003	104⅛	104	104⅛
4 Manati S 4s 57	67	67	67
13 MSPSSM g5s 38	29⅞	29½	29⅞
45 MSPSSM c4s 38	29¾	29⅜	29¾
12 M-K-T-5s 62A	58	57½	58
19 M-K-T aj 5s 67	32¾	32	32⅝
36 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	54¼	54	54¼
6 M-K-T 4s 62A	47	46⅞	47
417 Mo P 5½s 49	13½	13	13¼
21 Mo P 6s 65A	57⅛	56¾	56¾
106 MoP 5s 77F	57⅜	57	57¼
20 Mo P 5s 78G	57	56¾	57
15 Mo P 5s 80H	57	56¾	57
9 Mo P 5s 81 I	57	57	57
305 Mo P g4s 75	26¼	25⅝	26
9 Mont P 3¾s 66	107	107	107
21 Mor&E 4½s 55	45¼	45	45
14 Mor&E 3½s 2000	49½	49⅛	49⅛
4 Nat Dist 3½s 49	106	106	106
10 NOTern 4s53	97½	97⅜	97½
34 NOTM 5s54	74½	73½	74¼
19 NYC r5s2013	63¼	63	63⅛
65 NYC 4½s2013A	57	56⅝	56⅝
19 NYC cn4s98	62½	62¼	62¼
25 NYC cv3¼s52	82⅝	82	82
1 NYCHR 3½s97	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
8 NYChSL 5½s74	92½	92	92½
34 NYChSL 4½s78	82⅝	82	82½
1 NYEdis 3¼s65	110	110	110
11 NYNHH 6s48	53½	53	53
11 NYNHH 4½s67	48¾	48½	48¾
16 NYNHH 4s55	46⅝	46½	46½
6 NYNHH 4s56	46½	46¼	46¼
11 NYNHH 4s57	17¾	17¾	17¾
26 NYOW r4s92	10	9⅞	10
8 NYWB 4½s46	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
4 NorfS 5s2014	42⅝	42½	42½
1 NorfS 4½s98	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5 NorfW 5s96	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
36 NorP 6s2047	79⅞	79⅛	79½
1 NorP 5s2047D	66¼	66¼	66¼
11 NorP 4½s2047	61	60½	61
31 NorP 4s97	90½	90	90
9 NorP 3s2047	57⅛	57	57
2 OhioEd 4s65	109	109	109
2 OWRRN 4s61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 OtisSt 4½s62	103	103	103
1 PG&E 3¾s 61	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 PG&E 4s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pac TT 3¼s 66 B	109½	109½	109½
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
1 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Pen RR g 4½s 65	109¼	109	109¼
28 Pen RR 4½s 70	96¼	95⅝	95¾
8 Pen RR g 4¼s 81	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
15 Pen RR 3¾s 70	98⅝	98½	98⅝
9 Pen RR 3¼s 52	98¼	98⅛	98¼
4 Pere M 4½s 80	74¼	74⅛	74¼
1 Phelps D 3½s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Phil Co 4¼s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Phil El 3½s 67	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
15 Ph R C I 6s 49	14⅛	14	14⅛
41 Phil Ry 4s 37	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15 Phil Pet 7¾s 51	107⅜	107¼	107¼
5 Portl G E 4½s 60	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pr Stl C 5s 51	100	100	100
13 Rdg 4½s 97 A	92½	91¾	92½
2 Rep Stl 4½s 61	104⅝	104¼	104¼
3 Rep Stl 4½s 56	104⅛	104	104
5 Rio GW 4s 39	83	83	83
38 Rio GW 4s 49	44¼	43¾	43¾
18 StLIMS4sR&G 33	92	91⅝	92
118 StLSF 5s 50B	37⅜	37¼	37½
25 StLSF 5s 50 B ct	37¼	37¼	37¼
215 StLSF 4½s 78	37⅜	37¼	37½
174 StLSF 4s 50 A	35⅜	35¼	35⅛
9 StLEW rf 5s 90	44⅛	44	44
54 Sea AL c 6s 45	29	28⅝	29
23 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	28	27½	28
16 Sea AL 4s 50 st	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
20 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	23½	23½	23½
7 Sea-AP 6s 35 A	23½	23⅛	23½
4 Shell U 2½s 54	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
10 Soc-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
18 So Pac 4½s 68	65¼	64⅞	64⅞
13 So Pac 4½s 81	63	62⅝	62⅝
16 So Pac 4½s 69	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
43 SoPac rf4s55	86⅝	86	86⅜
13 SoPac clt4s49	87¼	87	87
65 SoPac 3¾s46	100	99¾	100
45 SoPac 4½s Or77	66	65¼	65⅝
4 SoPSFT 4s50	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
2 SouRy 6½s56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Sou Ry g6s56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
18 Sou Ry cn5s94	105⅛	105	105
12 StdONJ 2¾s 53	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
6 TexCorp 3s65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
15 TexCorp 3s59	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
8 T&P 5s79C	85	84⅝	85
45 ThAve 5s60	35½	34½	35½
1 UnOilCal 3s59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 UnPac1st4s47	109	108⅞	108⅞
4 UnPac3½s71	103	103	103

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 UnC-WS 5s52	101½	101½	101½
19 Un Drug 5s53	103	102¾	102¾
19 UtahP&L 5s44	101⅛	101	101
7 Va Ry 3¾s66	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
21 Wab 4¼s91	46½	46½	46½
11 Wab 4s81	60½	60	60½
15 Wab 4s71	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Walwrth 4s55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
11 W Sh 4s2361	58	57¾	58
19 W Md 4s52	92	91½	91½
13 WPac 1st5s46	67½	67⅛	67⅛
1 W Pac 5s '46 asd	67½	67½	67½
15 West Un 5s '51	99½	99⅛	99⅛
20 West Un 5s '60	95½	95	95⅛
36 West Un 4½s '50	99	98½	99
25 Wh Stl 3¼s '66	91¼	91	91
8 Wis Cen 4s '49	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛
2 Wis C 4s 'SD '36	23	23	23
4 Young S T 3¼s '60	99½	99⅜	99⅜
Foreign Bonds			
10 Arg 4s '72 Feb	79¼	79¼	79¼
12 Arg 4½s '48	100	100	100
4 Arg 4½s '71	89½	89½	89½
5 Brazil 8s '41	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
6 Braz 6½s '26-57	46⅝	46	46⅝
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
10 Cuba 4½s77	96	96	96
1 Denmk 4½s62	53½	53½	53½
10 Pernamb 7s47	26¾	26¾	26¾
19 Peru 1st6s60	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
2 Peru 2d6s61	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Rio de J 8s46	28½	28½	28½
8 Rio de J 6½s53	27¾	27½	27¾
3 RioGdoS 6s68	29	29	29
4 SaoPSt 7s40	70	69½	70

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today, 6,227,000; previous day, 4,892,000; week ago, 10,295,200; year ago, 4,933,600; two years ago, 11,274,700; Jan. 1 to date, 2,048,380,100; year ago, 1,136,573,700; two years ago, 1,145,793,975.

Stocks Firm With Selected Issues Higher

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Stocks had to contend with soaring commodities for buying attention in today's markets and, while putting up selectively good competition, they were overshadowed throughout.

Utilities, air transports and specialties were outstanding share favorites from the start but leaders in other departments were more or less indifferent. Gains ranged from fractions to 2 points or so for popular swingers and many new highs for the year or longer were recorded.

A little profit taking toward the last reduced peak marks here and there and there was a smattering of minus signs at the close. Dealings dwindled after a fairly lively forenoon but transfers for the full proceedings were around 900,000 shares.

Backward at intervals were Southern Pacific, Anaconda, Goodrich, J. C. Penney, United Aircraft, Montgomery Ward and Caterpillar Tractor.

Some rails and utilities extended their early gains in the bond market today and toward the close held advances that ranged to well over a point.

Foreign bonds showed occasional advances, chiefly among South Americans. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Thomas Would Extend Control Of Industries

DETROIT (AP)—A post-war program providing for government or municipal ownership of monopolistic industries and of industries strategically necessary to the national safety was announced by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Government control and regulation of other industries also is proposed "to prevent the abuses of monopoly and to assure production in the public interest."

Mr. Thomas, who recently claimed the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has a membership of close to one million, said the program was adopted by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. international executive board which met recently at Toronto, Ont.

Of private enterprise, the program states: "Our industries can no longer be operated to serve private interests where those interests conflict with the public need. Initiative can find its most useful outlet, greatest recognition and highest reward when exerted in the public service."

Highlights of the program include:

Full representation for labor in negotiating the peace and in reconstruction of post-war industry.

An immediate international conference of labor of the United Nations to plan effective participation in the war effort, formulation of the peace and planning for a post-war world.

Destruction of the war production industries of the Axis nations, but no use of reparations to punish the peoples of those nations.

Seeking a guarantee of full employment for all workers and service men in the post-war period, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. proposes a 30-hour work week; protection of low-standard areas against exploitation; a gigantic national construction program to include housing, schools, highway, hospital, recreational, public and conservation developments.

The union also proposes a separation allowance (bonus), an initial payment to be made upon discharge and the balance in installments; enforcement of seniority provisions in union contracts, and free education or training for discharged men who desire it.

More G. E. Stockholders

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., (AP)—The General Electric Company announced that as of June 25 it had a total of 225,505 stockholders, an increase of 5,393 over a year ago, and a record high.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
70	Acme Wire (½g)	23	22¾	23
100	Air Investors	3½	3½	3½
900	Aircr Access (¼e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Air-Way El Ap	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	111	111	111
50	Allied Prod (2)	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Alum Ltd (h8a)	101¾	101¾	101¾
50	Alum Co Am (2g)	116½	116½	116½
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	114	114
20	Am Book (½g)	31½	31½	31½
100	Am Box Board (¼e)	8	8	8
100	Am Capital A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8½	8½	8½
700	Am Cit P&L B	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	46½	46	46⅜
2000	Am & FgnP war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Am Fk & Hoe (½g)	17¼	17	17¼
3200	Am Gas&El (1.60)	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜
100	Am G&El pf (4¾)	108¾	108¾	108¾
75	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2100	Am Light&T (1.20)	19⅜	18¾	18¾
5300	Am Maracaibo	⅞	13-16	⅞
200	Am Meter (½g)	23	23	23
5400	Am Republic (10g)	11¼	10¾	11¼
3500	Am Superpow	¾	⅝	⅝
2400	Am Superpow pf	15⅛	14⅞	15
300	Am Writ Pap	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Appal El Pow pf (4½	106	105⅞	106
1300	Ark Nat Gas	5	5	5
2800	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	5	5
800	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
450	Ark P&L pf (7)	94½	94	94
300	Aro Equip (.70g)	21	20⅞	20⅞
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
100	Atlas D Forge	7½	7½	7½
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	23	23	23
700	Automat Prod (½g)	5	4¾	5
200	Avery Sons (½e)	9	9	9
110	Axton-Fish A	97	95	95
100	Ayrshire P Coll	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	25½	24⅞	24⅞
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	37¾	37¾	37¾
300	Baldwin Loco war	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
600	Barium Sta Stl	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Beech Aircr (1e)	14⅛	14	14⅛
100	Bellanca Aircr	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Bens&Hed pf (2)	40	40	40
2500	Berk & Gay Furn	13-16	¾	13-16
100	Birds S Fdy (½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Bliss (E W) 2)	14½	14½	14½
200	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
100	Bohack (HC)	11	11	11
60	Bohack (HC) 1pf (2k)	82	80	80
200	Bourjois (¾e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Braz Tr L&P (¾g)	21⅝	21¼	21½
100	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Brewst Aero	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Bridgpt Mach	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	Brill pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
200	Brillo Mfg (.65g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Br-Am Oil (h1)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
2000	Brown F&W (.10e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Brown-F Dist	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1500	Buf N&FP pf	15⅞	15½	15⅝
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	96	96	96
200	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
3400	Burry Biscuit	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Butler (P H)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Calamba Sug	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Cal El Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7400	Callite Tung (.20g)	6⅜	6	6⅜
1700	Can2Marconi (.04g)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	113	113	113
600	Carrier Corp	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2400	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	CenNYpowpf (5)	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
600	Cessna Aircr (1e)	10⅛	10	10⅛
150	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	82	81	81
500	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Childs pf	16¼	15½	16¼
3900	Cit Svc	16	15½	15⅝
3900	Cities Svc pf	16	15½	15⅝
100	Cities Svc pf B	9	9	9
100	Cit Sv P&L 6½pf (6)	88	88	88
300	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Cleve Tract (¾g)	15½	15⅛	15⅛
8500	Colon Develop	6¾	6½	6⅝
200	Colon Dev cv pf (6%)	4½	4½	4½
4100	Colonial Airl	9⅜	8¼	9¼
150	Colts P F Arm (½g)	51	50	51
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	52	52	52
400	Comlth&So war	1-16	3-64	3-64
900	Compo St M vtc	11¼	10⅝	11¼
100	Conn Gas&Coke	¾	¾	¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5	5	5
600	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63	62¾	62¾
40	Con G&E B pf B	118¾	118½	118½
20	Con G&E B pf C (4)	110	110	110
100	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	37⅝	37½	37½
600	Cons Ret Strs	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	2	2	2
110	Cont GE pr pf (7)	95½	95	95
200	Cont Roll&Stl (&g)	12½	12⅜	12⅜
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Corroon & Rey	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Cosden Petro pf	21	21	21
1300	Creole Pet	24½	24⅛	24¼
300	Croft Brewing	⅝	⅝	⅝
1800	Crown C Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2200	CubanAtlSug (2½)	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
100	TungSolL pf (.80)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
700	Derby-Oil	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Draper Corp (3)	69	68⅝	69
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	East Gas&F	2½	2⅜	2½
225	East G & F 6 pf	35½	35¼	35¼
150	East Sta pf A	28¾	28½	28¾
150	East Sta pf B	29	28½	29
170	East Sug As pf 2½k	40	40	40
100	Easy Wash M B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35600	El Bond & Sh	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
3500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	74	73	73½
1100	El Bd & Sh $5 pf (5)	71	69⅝	69⅝
1050	El P&L 2 pf A	42	39¾	42
100	Electrographic	8	8	8
200	Emerson Elec (.20g)	8½	7¼	8¼
300	Empire Pow (1k)	36½	36½	36½
2600	Equity Corp	1½	1¼	1½
150	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	32⅛	32	32⅛
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
50	Eureka Pipe L (.3g)	30¼	30¼	30¼
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
600	Fairchild En & Air	2⅜	2¼	2¼
900	Fansteel Met (¼e)	20⅜	20¼	20¼
10	Fire As Phil (2e)	67½	67½	67½
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
50	Froedt G&M (.80)	16	16	16
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
200	Gen Finance (.20)	4	4	4
200	Gen Finan pf A (½)	7⅞	8	8
200	Gen Share	2	2	2
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	74	74	74
100	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	39½	39⅜	39½
200	Glen Ald Coal	16¾	16½	16½
200	Gray Mfg	7	7	7
25	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	81½	81½	81½
50	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33½	33½	33½
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
1800*	Gulf Oil (1)	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
400	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hern D Strs	4	4	4
100	Hecla Min (½g)	7	7	7
200	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
300	Humble Oil (¾g)	74	73¼	74
100	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	IllIowaPow div ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
200	IllIowaPw pf (1¼k)	38½	38¼	38¼
100	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14¾	14½	14½
1100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	13⅝	13	13⅝
400	ImpTbCan (h.40a)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
250	InsiCo N Am (2½a)	82¾	82⅝	82⅝
200	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	16	16	16
900	Int Hyd-El pf	10⅛	10	10⅛
400	Int Chew &Min war	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
1700	Inc Petrol (h1)	19¾	19⅛	19⅜
3100	Int Util B	7-16	⅜	7-16
50	Int Util pf	18	18	18
500	Jacobs (FL)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
70	Jer C P&L 6½pf (6)	87	87	87
300	KingstonProd (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	4	4

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales, Stock and Div.		High	Low	2:55
100	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
70	Lack RR NJ	33	32½	33
700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	12¾	13
100	Le Torneau (1)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1200	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8½	8¼	8¼
2700	Leonard Oil Dev	9-16	½	½
200	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8½	8½	8½
23700	Long Is Ltg	2⅜	2	2¼
300	Long Is L pf	48½	47	48
1025	Long Is L pf B	43½	42¼	42⅞
200	Loudon Pack St	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Louis L&E (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	107	107	107
300	McWill Dredg (½g)	12¼	12	12¼
200	Memph N Gas (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Mercant Strs (1g)	37	37	37
700	Merritt-C & S	7⅞	7½	7⅝
200	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2
100	Metal Tex (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
900	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
300	Mid St P B vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
150	Midvale (1g)	30	30	30
100	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
200	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Mid West Ref (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	MinnMin&M (1.20)	56	56	56
4000	Molybdenum (¼g)	13	12½	13
700	Monogram Pict	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
100	Mount Prod (½)	6¼	6¼	6¼
10200	Nat Bellas Hess	2	1⅞	2
100	Nat City Lines (1)	24½	24½	24½
100	Nat Cont (1)	12	12	12
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11¼	11¼
200	Nat Tum & Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Nat Un ad	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Nestle-LeMurA (.30k)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
125	NEPA 6 pf (3k)	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	21	21	21
400	N J Zinc (1½g)	65	64	65
700	N Mex&Ariz Ld	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	102	101¾	102
30	NY P&L 7% pf (1)	111¾	111¾	111¾
200	NY Wat Svc pf	55¼	55	55¼
11800	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1150	Niag Hud 1 pf	83¾	82⅞	83¾
100	Niag Hud 2 pf	74½	76	76
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅝	10½	10½
800	Nor Am Lt & Pow	11-16	⅝	⅝
125	Nor Am L & P pf	70¾	70	70⅛
100	Nor AmRayB (1g)	33	33	33
1600	Nor Sta Pw A	7½	7⅜	7½
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	25	25	25
200	Ogden Corp (¾g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35	35	35
100	Pac G&E5½s pf (1⅜)	31¼	31¼	31¼
110	Pac Ltg pf (5)	108½	108½	108½
10800	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
400	Prkrsbrg R & R (½g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	Penin Tel (2)	32	32	32
500	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Pa P&L $6 pf	94	94	94
140	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	98½	98⅜	98½
50	Pepperell (.10)	119¾	119¾	119¾
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Phila Co (.45g)	8½	8¼	8½
3500	Phoenix Sec	22½	21⅞	22⅜
200	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
90	Pitts & Lake E (2½g)	63⅞	63	63⅞
300	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	73½	72⅞	73½
75	Pyle Nat (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	155	155	155
1900	RKO opt war	1⅞	1⅜	1¾
150	Raym Conc (1a)	16½	16½	16½
200	Raytheon Mfg	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
900	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
200	Reiter-Fost	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Republic Avia (¼g)	4½	4¼	4¼
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
700	Root Pet	4⅛	4	4
200	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2900	St Regis Pap	4	3⅞	4
700	Salt Dome Oil	7½	7½	7½
100	Samson Unit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Savoy Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Schiff Co (1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Schulte (DA)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Scovill Mfg (1g)	29	29	29
500	Sec Corp Gen	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Seeman Bros	44	42½	44
13600	Segal Lock & H	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Seiberling Rub (½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Selected Ind cv	9	9	9
200	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Silex (1)	14	14	14
4400	Solar Aircr (.10g)	4	3½	4
100	Sonotone (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Soss Mfg (.10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	42	42	42
600	Spalding	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Span & Gen reg	½	½	½
5100	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	5¼	5	5¼
50	Stand Dredg pf (1.60)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅞	16¾	16¾
1200	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
550	St Pow&L pf	49½	49	49½
500	Stand Prod (.40e)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
800	Stand Sil-Lead	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1100	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	48	48	48
200	Taggart	4	4⅜	4⅜
200	Technicolor	12	12⅞	12⅞
400	Texon Oil ¾ L (.20g)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Tichman Realty	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Tob Prod Exp	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Todd Shpyds (1¼g)	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
500	TranswestOil (¼g)	15⅛	15	15
300	Trans-Lux	3½	3½	3½
100	Tri-Cont war	13-16	13-16	13-16
300	Tubize Chat	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	5¼	5¼	5
100	Union G Can	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Unit Aircr Pr	11¼	11¼	11¼
2900	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1⅜	1½
5500	Unit Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Unit Gas pf	121½	121	121
1500	Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Unit Lt & Pow A	9-16	½	½
600	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
1700	Unit Lt & P pf	54	53¾	54
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71⅝	71½	71⅝
100	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	Unit-Spslties	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1300	US Foil B	6	5¾	5¾
50	US Graphite	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	U S Rub Recl	2	2	2
100	United Stores	1-16	1-16	1-16
500	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
100	Univ Pict vtc	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
525	UtahP&Lpf (5¼k)	66	54½	65
100	Utility Equit	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
75	Valspar pf (2¼e)	28½	28½	28½
700	Venezuel Pet	7½	7⅜	7⅜
200	Waco Aircr (.30e)	4	4	4
200	Wagner Bakvtc (.30g)	8⅛	8	8
100	Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
2200	West Air Lines	10¼	9⅞	10¼
10	West Md 1 pf (7e)	92½	92½	92½
100	Woolwth Ltd (.141g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1200	Wright Harg	3	2⅞	3

Total stock sales today, estimated, 350,000 shares, year ago 50,250 shares.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.15a	Alles & Fisher	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
2.00	Bos Edison	30⅜	29⅞	30	30
3.00	Bos Elevated	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29	29	29	29½
.64	Bos Per Prop	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
.50a	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	6½
2.25a	E Gas&F pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
	E Mass A	18½	18	18½	17¾
.50a	East SS	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
.25a	Gilchrist	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
..	Hath Bak B	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5¼
	Mass Util Asso	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2.00a	Mergenthaler	47⅞	47	47⅞	46
..	Nat Tunnel	1½	1½	1½	..
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	101¾	101⅜	101½	101½
..	North Butte	60c	59c	59c	62c
.30a	Reece But H	10	10	10	9½
.60	Shawmut As	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
	Suburb Elec	3½	3½	3½	3½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
2.50	Unit Sh M	71½	71½	71½	71
..	Utah M&T	25c	25c	25c	28½c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office:
Fifty-five Wall Street
New York

Branches
Throughout Greater
New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1943
(In Dollars)
INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 806,918,420
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)		2,072,406,287
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies		33,965,741
State and Municipal Securities		143,115,056
Other Securities		36,105,873
Loans, Discounts, and Bankers' Acceptances		584,133,089
Real Estate Loans and Securities		5,505,638
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		3,420,357
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		4,875,000
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		7,000,000
Bank Premises		37,483,714
Other Assets		696,059
Total		$3,735,625,234

LIABILITIES

Deposits (Includes United States War Loan Deposit $384,394,365)		$3,512,094,114
Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$11,076,643	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	6,364,479	4,712,164
Items in Transit with Branches		14,436,205
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		1,623,039
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		10,308,132
Dividend		3,100,000
Capital	$77,500,000	
Surplus	85,000,000	
Undivided Profits	26,851,580	189,351,580
Total		$3,735,625,234

Figures of foreign branches are as of June 25, 1943, except those for enemy-occupied branches which are prior to occupation but less reserves.

$546,211,856 of United States Government Obligations and $11,652,907 of other assets are deposited to secure $500,442,088 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

SEC Accuses Investing Firm With Misdoing

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has moved in Federal District Court here for a restraining order to halt what it termed "fraudulent practices" on the part of Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis and two associated firms having combined assets of more than $200,000,000.

The SEC said it was the biggest case it had ever handled.

A statement, issued by E. E. Crabb, head of the three firms, said, "Because of the nature of these charges, which we firmly deny," he asserted:

"This action does not question the solvency of these companies and no certificate holder needs to be disturbed as to the soundness of his investment."

The hearing on the SEC motion for a temporary restraining order was postponed until 10 a. m. Friday by Federal District Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye at the request of Syndicate attorneys. Business of the firm is "frozen" pending the hearing.

Asks for Receiver

Named in the 16-count complaint, filed Friday, were Investors Syndicate and Investors Syndicate of America, Inc., both Minnesota corporations, Investors Mutual Inc., a Nevada corporation, and 38 principal officers, directors and employees of the firms.

A demand for appointment of a receiver for Investors Syndicate climaxes four SEC requests, including those for temporary restraining orders and for preliminary and final injunctions. Only question before the court Friday, however, will be issuance of the temporary restraining order.

In its complaint the SEC stated that unless the temporary restraining order is granted "immediate and irreparable injury, loss and damage will result to many thousands of certificate holders throughout the United States.

"Such restraining is necessary to prevent these corporate defendants from profiting by any change in the position of certificate holders and to prevent multiplicity of suits and to permit the court to do complete equity and justice. . . ."

According to the complaint, Investors Syndicate sold certificates with a face value of more than $1,500,000,000 to investors throughout the country between 1925 and 1940. The SEC in Philadelphia described the case as the biggest it had ever handled.

The complaint alleges that since Jan. 1, 1941, Investors Syndicate, as principal underwriter of the other two firms, has been guilty of "gross misconduct and gross abuse of trust" in respect to the firms, in "sales-switching operations and offers of exchange involving double loading deductions, fees, charges and selling commissions."

"Sales Switching" Charged

"Sales switching" is persuading an investor to sell one security and buy another, which makes it possible for a salesman to obtain a second commission, a practice known as "double loading." Crabb denied in his statement that methods used by his company come under these headings.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
24	Am P & L 6s 2016	105	104¾	105
2	Ark P & L 5s 56	108½	108½	108½
82	As Elec 4½s 53	72	71¾	71¾
5	As G & E 5s 50	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2	As G & E 5½s 77	22	22	22
3	As G & E 5s 68	22¾	22¾	22¾
34	As G & E 4½s 49	22⅞	22¼	22¼
1	As T&T T 5½s 55 A	80¾	80¾	80¾
2	Baldw L 6s 50	116	116	116
1	Broad Riv P 5s 54	103½	103½	103½
3	Can Nor P 5s 53	98¼	98¼	98¼
11	Cen St El 5½s 54	37	36⅛	37
12	Cen St El 5s 48	36½	35⅝	36½
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54	53¾	54
1	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	94½	94½	94½
18	Cities Ser 5s 50	96¼	95⅝	96¼
6	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	95¾	95½	95¾
17	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12	East G & F 4s 56 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
9	Elec P&L 5s 2030	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	99¼	99¼	99¼
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s65	98	97⅞	98
2	Gobel (A) 4½s41	82	82	82
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	53	53	53
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1	Ia P&L 4½ 58A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102	101⅞	102
4	N Eng G&E 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
11	N Eng G&E 5s 48	69¾	69½	69¾
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	70	69½	69½
11	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
8	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93½	93½	93½
2	Nor-Con Ut5½s48A	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Ohio Pow 3s 71	107	107	107
1	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106½	106½	106½
8	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	150	149½	149½
4	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	89½	89	89
2	Scullin Stl 3s 51	95½	95½	95½
12	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	So'wes P&L 6s 2022 A	104	104	104
1	Spalding 5s 89	74	74	74
2	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Stand G&E 6s 51	81¾	81¼	81½
5	Stand G&E 6s 57	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Stand P&L 6s 57	81½	81½	81½
7	Tex El S 5s 60	108½	108½	108½
1	Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	115½	115½	115½
11	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	91½	91½	91½
6	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
27	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
1	Wash Wat P 3½s 64	110	110	110
1	York Rys 5s 37	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5	York Rys 5s 47 st	93	93	93
5	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	59½	58½	49½
	Curb Foreign Bonds			
7	Russian 6½s 1919	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Russ 5½s 1921	6	6	6

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¼	7⅛
American Barge Line Co	8⅜	9½
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	....
American Wringer Co	5½	6⅜
†Amoskeag Company	31¼	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	....
Appleton Company	34¼	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	49½	52¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅝	2⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅛	16¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22⅜	24⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	....
Boston Wharf Company	19⅜	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38½	41
Brown Co	1.93	2.23
Brown Co pf	33	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	5	6
Central Railway Signal A	39	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	16¼
Coos Bay Lumber Co	37¾	40¾
Cornell Dubilier	15	16¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¼	30
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	25½
Draper Corporation	68½	71½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18
Eastern Corporation	6¾	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	10⅞	12⅜
Family Loan Soicety Inc	9⅞	11¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45½
*Fruit of the Loom	20⅜	21¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15¼	16⅝
General Machinery	23	25¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9½	10⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	38¾	41¾
Graon & Knight Co	12⅛	13⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87¼	91¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	12⅛	13½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅜	17⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	20⅜	22¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	33¾	35¾
International Machine Tool	6⅝	7½
Keith George E Co	36½	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅝	18⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	32½	34½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅛	21⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	59¾	62⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	40¾	43¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	40	42¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	112½	116½
Merrimack Manufacturing	40¾	44¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	63¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅛	6⅝
Nashawena Mills	18	20
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	58¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69⅜	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅛	27¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅝	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	10⅝	12
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¼	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¼	42½
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	9⅝	11
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37⅝	40¾
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	109½	114
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	55⅝	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	84¾	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27	29
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27⅛	29½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¼	..
Sanford Mills	36½	39¼
Submarine SSignal Co	28¼	30¾
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	15½	16⅝
US Envelope Company	56¼	60
US Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45¾	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28	30½
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅞	11¼
Warren Bros Class B	35¾	38¼
Warren Bros ClassC	10¼	11¼
West Point Manufacturing	44⅝	47⅛
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14⅛	15⅜

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	108¼	112¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	92¾	96⅜
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¾	104¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	78⅜	81¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103¾	107¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	98⅝	102
General Water G & E $3 pf	38¾	44¼
Houston Ltg & Power	61	61¾
Jamaica Water Supply	29	31½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93⅜	97¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100	104¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
New Orleans Pu[illegible] $7 pf	113¾	117¾
New Rochelle W[illegible] pf	8⅝	9⅞
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28	30¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	110⅝	114¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	55¾	58¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	61¼	64¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio PJublic Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¼	116¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	91¾	94¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	97¾	100¾
Public Service Ind	15⅝	16⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	99¼	102¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	103¾	107
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	98¼	101¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104¼	107¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11⅝	12⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅛	17⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	....
Tampa Electric Co	23	25
Texas Tlectric Serv 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	98¼	101¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅛	16½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	19⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	31½	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅛	7
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103½	108½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	113½	118½
Ceunt Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	21¼	23⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchbzurg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	65¾	69¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	23¼	26
Haverhill Gas Light	11⅜	12¾
Holyoke Water Power	15½	17⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38½
Lynn Gas & Electric	71	74¾
Mass Power & Light pf	15	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29¾	31¾
Narraagnsett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	15⅞	17⅜
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	72¾	76¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr yn	68¾	72½
N E Public Serw $7 pf	17⅝	19⅛
N E Public Serv $6 pf	16⅝	18⅛
Newport Electric	18⅝	20¼
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 ppf	108	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31⅝	33⅞
Rockland Light & Power	6⅞	7¾
Springfield Gas Light	16¼	17⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	98½	..
Western Mass Companies	23¼	25¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20	21¼
Bank of New York (14)	358	370
Banker Trust (1.40)	47¾	50
Brooklyn Trust (4)	78½	83½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	96¼	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	38	40
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45¼	47¾
Commercial (8)	192	202
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17⅜	17⅞
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	45⅛	47⅝
Empire Trust (3)	72⅞	76⅞
First National (80)	1440	1480
Guaranty Trust (12)	297¼	308¼
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅞	14⅞
Kings County (80)	1300	
Lawyers Trust (1)	29¼	32¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44	46¼
Manufactuers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	35⅛	37⅛
New York Trust (3½)	83½	87½
Public (1½)	31⅝	34½
Title Guaranty & Trust	5¾	6½
United States (60a)	1230	1275

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	46¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	22	23¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	250	
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅞	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	49⅛	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41⅛	44
Continental Illinois (4)	98¼	102¼
First National Chicago (10)	347	355
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31¾	34

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54½	57
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¼	35
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	23	25
American Casualty Company	11½	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	18⅞	20⅜
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	15⅛	16⅝
American Re-insurance (1g)	57¾	60¾
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	87	92
Boston (16a)	605	630
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅜
City of New York (½g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	36¼	38¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	40
Federal (1.40)	41¼	44¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	67½	71½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	71⅛	85½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	12¼	13⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	30	32
General Reinsurance (2)	50½	53½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	19¼	20⅜
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅞	30⅜
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅛	10⅛
Hanover (1.20)	26⅞	28⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	99	103½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31	32¾
Homestead	16⅜	17⅞
Insurance Co North Am (2½)	81¾	83¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	39	42
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅞	9⅞
Maryland Casualty	5⅜	5⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73¾	77¼
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	7⅛	8⅛
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	48¾	52¼
National Fire (2)	62½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8⅞
National Union (3a)	186	191
New American Cas (.97½e)	26⅜	28⅜
New Brunswick (1½a)	31⅞	33⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	48½
New York Fire (.80)	15	16¼
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅝
Northern (3a)	103	107
Pacific Fire (5)	106	110
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47½	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅛	12¾
Phoenix (2a)	91	94
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	15⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅝	37⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	5½	6½
Republic Insurance Co Texas	26⅛	27⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25⅜	26⅞
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	298	308
Seaboard Surity	50¾	52¾
Security (1.40)	36⅛	38⅛
Springfield (4½a)	129½	133½
Standard Accident	71¾	75⅛
Travelers (16)	493	503
United States Fid & Guarantee	36⅛	38⅛
United States Fire (2)	52¼	54¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	75½	79½
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅜	35⅞

a—also extra or extras.
e—paid last year.
g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.50	3.83
Amerex Holding	22.375	23.875
American Business Shares	3.36	3.68
Axe Houghton Fund	13.57	14.59
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.78	102.90
Boston Fund	17.08	18.37
Broad Street Investing	27.40	29.62
Bullock Fund	14.98	16.42
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	28.20	30.32
Christiana Securities Co	2430.00	2530.00
Commodity Corp	9.15	
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.25	1.37
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.97	21.45
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.03	12.92
Equitable Invest Corp	29.86	32.11
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.375	32.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.08	19.47
Fund Investors Inc	21.77	23.86
General Capital	32.19	34.61
General Investors Trust	5.15	5.54
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.12	21.63
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	33.08	S-1	....	27.48
B-2	....	28.73	S-2	....	14.39
B-3	....	18.93	S-3	....	11.65
B-4	....	10.45	S-4	....	4.93
K-1	....	17.69	K-2	....	19.34

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.70	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.20	....
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.93	22.51
Mass Invest 2d Fd	10.30	11.08
Mutual Invest	11.07	12.10
Nation Wide Voting	1.30	1.42
New England Fund	12.55	13.52
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.375	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.35	14.35
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	6.85
Railway & Light Sec	13.50	14.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	102.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.75	4.13
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.40	92.31
Spencer Trask Fund	14.42	15.34
State Street Invest	79.33	85.24
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.84
Wellington Fund	16.38	18.01
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.73	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.77	....
Diversified Tr C	3.65	..
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.76	5.51
Nation Wide Sec	3.70	..
North AmBond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.10	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.70	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.64	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.26	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.39	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.30	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.875	2.25
First Boston Corp	19.25	20.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	122	127
Liberty Aircraft	11⅛	12¼
NE Airlines	7⅜	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5⅛	6⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co		

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	98¾	101¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	91¼	94
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	108½	
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	96¾	99¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98½	100½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	97¾	100¼
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	100	102¼
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79¼	82¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101	
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	108¼

Commodity Futures

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	102.5n	102.5
October	....	....	....	99.0n	99.0
December	....	....	....	97.0n	97.0
March	....	....	....	92.5n	92.5
May	....	....	....	90.5n	90.5

Tops

July	....	....	....	137.0b	137.0
October	....	....	....	134.6b	133.0
December	....	....	....	132.7b	131.0
March	....	....	....	125.0b	123.0
May	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.3b	119.0

n—Nominal. b—Bid

Cotton

July	20.38	20.60	20.38	20.60	20.49
October	20.03	20.09	19.99	10.08	20.04
December	19.88	19.94	19.84	19.93	19.87
March	19.72	19.80	19.69	19.75	19.72
May	19.59	19.67	19.57	19.64	19.60

Spot 21.75.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, July, September, October: 6.63 Bid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Grain Trading at Year's High

CHICAGO (AP)—Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during June was the heaviest in 12 months, a compilation of daily figures released by the Commodity Exchange Administration disclosed. Turnover last month totaled 433,120,000 bushels against 323,704,000 bushels in the preceding month and 437,314,000 bushels in June, 1942.

Retail Store Sales Up 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Independent retail stores in 34 states reported May sales 16 per cent greater than in the same month last year, the Commerce Department said. The largest gain was 37 per cent increase for restaurants, cafeterias and lunch rooms.

National Supply Offering

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—A special offering on the stock exchange of 49,505 shares of National Supply Co. $2 10-year preference stock was made by Shields & Co. today at 26¾, with a special commission of $1. The offering was oversubscribed.

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Senate Group Aims to Boost Price for Corn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Agriculture committee has unanimously recommended passage of legislation designed to set aside OPA price ceilings on corn and allow it to sell as high as $1.40 a bushel.

The present ceiling limits its price on the Chicago market to $1.07.

The resolution, sponsored by Chairman Smith (D-S. C.), originally applicable only to Government agencies dealing with corn, was rewritten to include purchases or sales by "any individual, firm, association or corporation," as well.

Chairman Smith told reporters he would seek to call the resolution up in the Senate for action at once.

The committee move followed assertions by farm Senators that 800,000,000 bushels of corn are being held by farmers in the hope of an increase in price, and for feeding to hogs, while processors are unable to obtain adequate supplies.

"This corn is worth $1.37 a bushel and better when fed to hogs," Senator Smith declared.

"It is needed for feeding chickens and livestock and for the processing industries. The only way to get it into the markets is to allow its sale at a price that will encourage its release.

"We've got to allow the law of supply and demand to apply in this case."

The Agriculture committee also approved a resolution directing government agencies to comply with all state regulations, including the payment of inspection fees, in the distribution of seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer and other materials.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1943

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$ 943,768,352.68
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		2,548,663,686.79
State and Municipal Securities		77,379,783.82
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		6,016,200.00
Other Securities		122,814,076.28
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		717,908,709.96
Banking Houses		36,215,027.42
Other Real Estate		5,432,358.29
Mortgages		7,327,882.90
Customers' Acceptance Liability		4,101,112.50
Other Assets		12,979,244.50
		$4,482,606,435.14

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	49,842,417.63	
		$ 250,382,417.63
Dividend Payable August 2, 1943		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		15,252,664.25
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		5,855,792.88
Deposits		4,193,352,244.27
Acceptances Outstanding	$ 10,019,894.95	
Less Amount in Portfolio	5,540,766.71	4,479,128.24
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		41,573.12
Other Liabilities		8,062,614.75
		$4,482,606,435.14

United States Government and other securities carried at $741,894,297.50 are pledged to secure U. S. Government War Loan Deposits of $513,420,301.82 and other public funds and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Liberty Ships Lose Only Two Because Faulty

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Only two out of more than 1,000 Liberty Ships built under the Maritime Commission's war construction program have been lost as a result of structural defects, Representative Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington reports.

He said they were the Thomas Hooker, built at the South Portland, Me., Shipbuilding Corp., and the J. L. M. Curry, built by the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile.

Both were listed as lost in March, 1943. He said the Hooker came apart and was abandoned at sea on March 6 and that the Curry, after encountering structural difficulties in enemy waters, was sunk on March 8 by gunfire of friendly ships to prevent her from falling into Axis hands.

Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee studying the structural failure question, said no lives were lost in either case.

"All cases, so far as we know," he said, "were related to welding practices and the Committee has not found evidence of any case where defective material has been a direct cause."

Mr. Jackson said the Maritime Commission had required all yards to follow new welding procedures and that "since that time no known defects have developed." He added: "It is to be expected that when ships are turned out in such volume that some defects will be encountered, but the percentage is not higher than in any other industry."

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN will share with another her apt. on Beacon St., near Mass. Ave., Boston, until Nov. 1st. $40 monthly. References exchanged. Box A-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass.
Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—A home for rest and study for Christian Scientists; reservations necessary. 39 Franklin St.

THE ROOSEVELT 18 Atlantic Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J. A place of refinement; block to beach; quiet, ideal location; convenient; moderate rates. T. S. HAMILTON, owner-manager.

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE — Woman, Cook-housekeeper; Man, assist in house and garden, or MOTHER and DAUGHTER or TWO SISTERS or TWO FRIENDS take charge household; Great Neck, L. I., 30 minutes N. Y. C.; good home, good salary. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Single man or couple, farm and cattle ranch; necessary experience agricultural schooling, farming, cattle, farm machinery; labor supervision; top references required; good living quarters and $125.00 month start; location near Tampa, Florida. Write fully also age, health, when can report for work. Box K-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OUTSTANDING organization needs a permanent porter to assist in cleaning office building and other miscellaneous duties; want high-type individual at good salary; experience unnecessary if willing to work. Apply 673 Boylston Street, Boston.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

MIDDLE-AGED companion for doctor's wife; no cooking, no laundry. Write Box B, Georgetown, Mass.

WANTED—Young women for part-time office work — morning or afternoon optional — light clerical work, some typing, knowledge of simple bookkeeping; good salary. Apply Tuesday or Thursday, 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. DONALD KINDT, Room 209, 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young woman with driver's license, willing help with household duties, come as member of family; pleasant home; 2 adults; moderate remuneration. Write Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General housework; experienced cook; full or part time; live in or out; colored or white; state wage and references. Box 39, 1013 National Press Building.

WOMAN of culture to take full responsibility of small country home and 2 children, boy 14, girl 8; early August to mid September; no servants; highest references required; your own child welcome; domestic animals, garden, car. Write Box G-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COUNTERMAN wishes position; restaurant, catering, delicatessen; experienced; anywhere opportunity. Write Box K-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils and bulk plant management, wants position in Florida; prefers West Coast; now employed. P. J. TILLMAN, 1817 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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REFINED American woman and adult daughter desire permanent position in tea room or adult family; excellent references; mother exceptional cook and manager, daughter qualified to assist, has also had experience in giftshop and kennel work; will go anywhere. Box 2-L, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

3 BUSINESS LADIES gladly divide inside and outside work on farm towards war effort during 2 weeks vacation (Aug. 16 to 28); within 100 miles N. Y. C. Write Box R-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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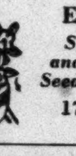

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ENGLAND

LONDON

(Continued)

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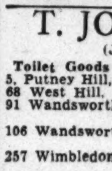

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Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition; copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Auchinleck, Gen. Sir Claude (ô′-ᴋĭn-lĕk′) — Named Commander in Chief of India.

de Larminat, Gen. René (rē-nā′ dē lăr′-mē′-nä′) — Chief of Army Staff of General de Gaulle.

Fotitch, Constantin — Yugoslav spelling Konstantin Fotić — (kōn′-stän-tēn′ fō′-tĭch) — Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States.

Hashimoto, Kingoro (kĕn-gō-rō hä-shē-mō-tō—even accent)—Chief of Business Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society of Japan.

Juin, Gen. Alphonse (ăl′-fôɴs′ zhü-ăɴ′)—Chief of Army Staff of General Giraud.

Maruyama, Tsurukichi (tso͞o-ro͞o-kē-chē mä-ro͞o-yä-mä—even accent)—Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Japan's Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Philip, André (äɴ′-drā′ fē-lēp′)—Minister of the Interior in the French Committee of National Liberation.

Wavell, Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. (wā′-v'l) — New Viceroy of India.

Yamadá, Tatsu (tä-tso͞o yä-mä-dä—even accent)—President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps of Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Krefeld (krā-fĕlt)—City of the Rhine Valley in Germany, bombed by the Allies.

Mülheim (mül′-hīm) — Important steel manufacturing town of the Ruhr Valley, Germany.

Recklinghausen (rĕk′-lĭng-hou′-zĕn)—Mining city of Germany, bombed by the Allies.

Spinazzola (spē-nät′-sō-lä) —Town of Italy, bombed by the Allies.

Wuppertal (vo͝op′-ẽr-täl)—Manufacturing city of the Rhine Valley, Germany, bombed by the Allies.

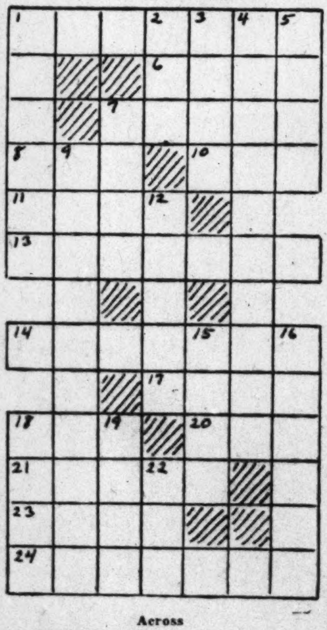
Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ᴋ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

Factory Reflection

White cement floors which reflect some 40 per cent of the light are used in some aircraft factories to illuminate the under sides of planes on which work is in progress.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs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Across

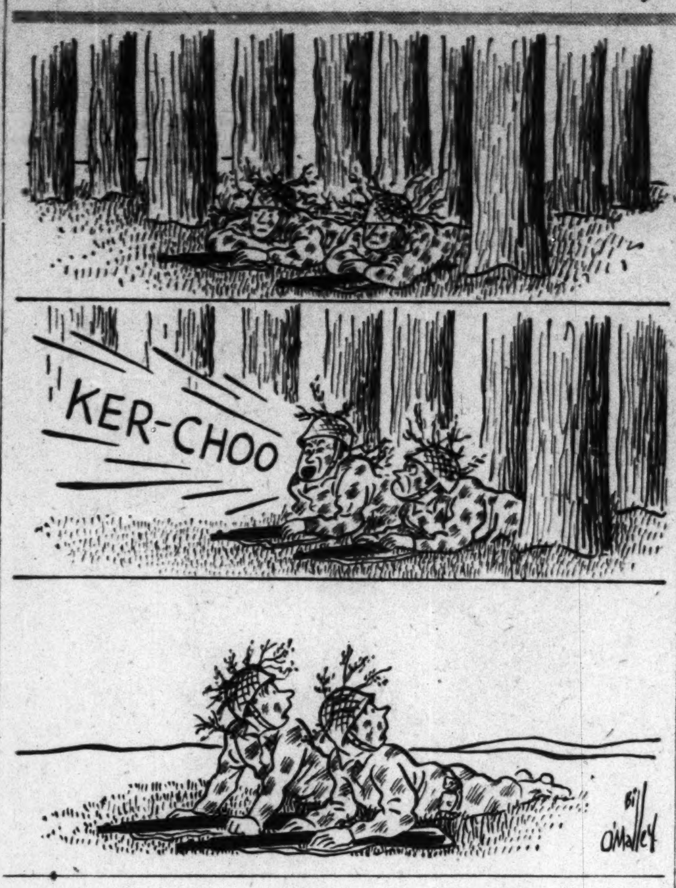
1—What is capital and chief port of Ceylon?
6—Turiddu is heard caroling to whom before curtain rises on "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
7—Place of deposit for goods is what?
8—What is fore part of the foot?
10—What letters are used by ships as a call for help?
11—Employs.
13—An irregular stanza is called what?
14—What is an antonym of "scanty"?
17—What Italian river divides Tuscany into two parts?
18—What is used in playing the double bass?
20—Say further.
21—What is first name of Miss Merman, musical comedy star?
23—Pronoun.
24—Genteel irony is what?

Down

1—What is a thorny plant of arid sections of North and South America?
2—What was first name of Rolvaag, Norwegian-American novelist?
3—What are implements for washing dishes?
4—What is one of famous dogs of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
5—What would you feed a Hackney?
7—From what animal do you get buckskin?
9—Theodoric the Great was king of whom?
12—What European capital has a gypsy quarter?
15—Spoken.
16—What is a soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element of alkali group.
18—What is name of genus of succulent herbs of goosefoot family?
19—To sharpen.
22—According to Herodotus, the ear is a less trustworthy witness than what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley


KER-CHOO
Bill O'Malley

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Hitler wants to do down in history—we want him to hurry up and do it.

St. Louis Star-Times: "The government is seeking a safe way to put military and official secrets on record," asserts a congressman. Why not publish them in the Congressional Record?

Grit: Considerable more wool is to be made available for civilians, perhaps for the purpose of pulling more of it over our eyes.

Detroit News: Surely, if he knows the nation is behind him, the Duce would not object to a Gallup Poll of the populace on "What do we do next?"

Wisdom From the Chinese

To close our eyes will not ease another's pain.

There are plenty of men in the world, but very few heroes.

The reputation of a thousand years may depend upon the character of a single day.

Speak of men's virtues as if they were your own, and of their vices as if you were liable to their punishment.

To injure others, you must injure yourself.

When you drink from the stream, remember the spring.

Accuse yourself as you would others; excuse others as you would yourself.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Salvaged Nylon and Silk Stockings Are Put to War Use?

Miss J. G., of Wolf, Wyoming, writes: "I am hoping to see this bit of information in the Monitor—how does the Government use the old silk and rayon hose? Nylons, I understand, are melted and used over, but that doesn't explain the other materials. It would be interesting to know."

To begin with, the Office for War Information tells me that rayon is not included in the hosiery salvage drive at present. Only nylon and silk stockings are wanted for the war effort.

As you surmised, the nylons are "chemically unraveled." The process involves boiling the used stockings in a solution which reduces them to a liquid. This liquid is filtered through a glass fabric and a precipitate is obtained which contains adipic acid. The filtrate contains hexamethylene-diamine.

These two chemicals, when purified, may be mixed and heated to produce a ribbon of solid nylon. By breaking this ribbon into flakes, melting the flakes and forcing the liquid nylon out through the tiny holes of a spinneret, filaments are obtained which may be used in the making of nylon ropes (for glider tow ropes, parachute shrouds, etc.) and nylon parachute fabric.

Silk, on the other hand, is made by the silkworm and is not a synthetic laboratory product, and is not melted down for reclaiming. Instead, the used silk stockings are run through a special machine which shreds the hose into silk fibers. These fibers, like cotton fibers, may then be woven into silk threads for use in making powder bags to hold the charges used in firing the big guns on warships.

STEPS IN RECLAIMING NYLON.
1. boil in hydrolizer. 2. filter. 3. purify adipic acid. 4. distill and crystallize diamine. 5. polymerize and extrude as a ribbon. 6. reduce ribbon to flakes. 7. melt flakes and extrude as filaments. 8. spin nylon filaments into yarn.

Silk is especially valuable for gunpowder bag cloth because it burns rapidly and leaves no gummy residue in the bore of the gun.

To assure the reclaimed thread being pure silk, the rayon or cotton stocking feet and tops and seams are cut off the silk stockings before they are put into the shredding machine.

—W. P. Keasbey

Wide World

Hint for Pet Owners

Phyliss Thaxter, now playing in a San Francisco production of "Claudia," is shown with her dog, "Chickie," and a "Pet Pakit," a neat device for those who dine in restaurants and want to take scraps home for the dog. The idea was developed by Charles W. Friedrichs, of the San Francisco S. P. C. A. The edible scraps are placed in these specially designed bags.

In Lighter Vein

Climbing

"How did Junior make out in his latest exams?"

"Oh, he's doing much better. He was almost on the top of the list of those that failed."

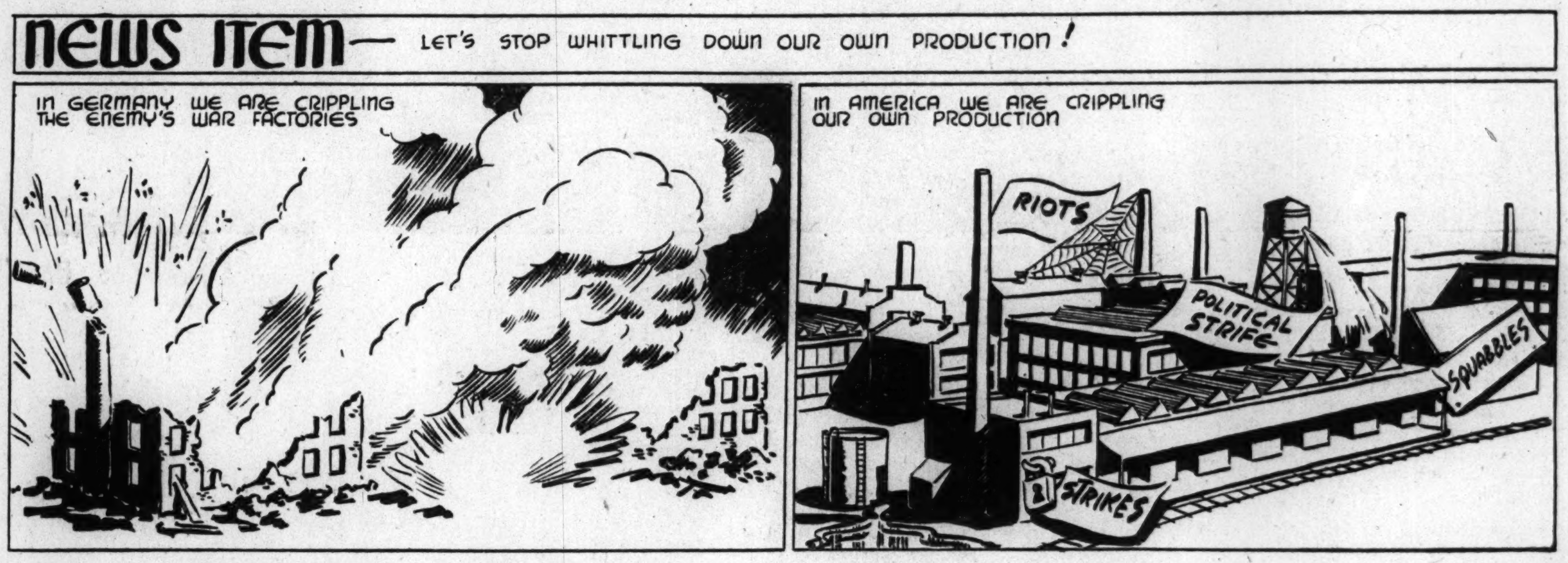
Last Resort

Client: "We've exhausted reason, common sense, and justice. What more can we do?"

Lawyer: "I guess we'll have to go to law."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

A Verse for Today . . .

And at midnight Paul
and Silas prayed, and
sang praises unto God:
and the prisoners heard
them.—ACTS 16:25


NEWS ITEM— LET'S STOP WHITTLING DOWN OUR OWN PRODUCTION!
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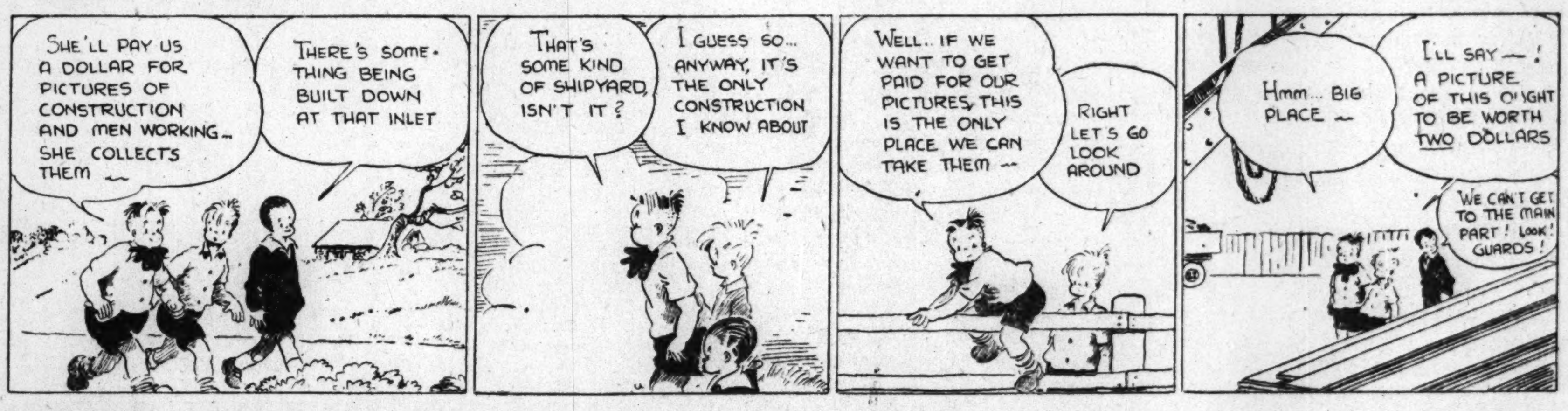
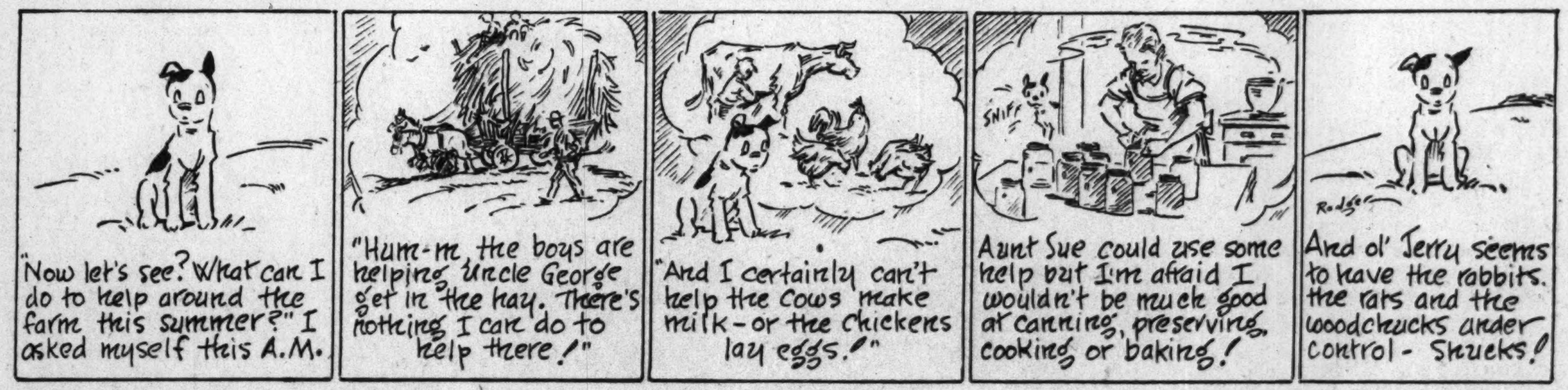
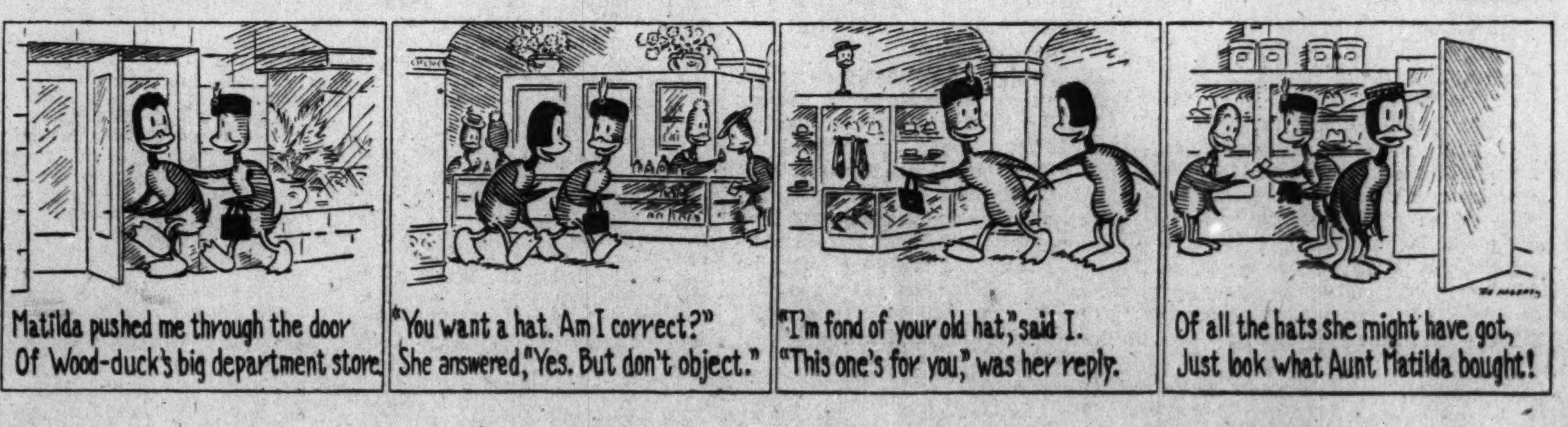
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On Business* BY LE PELLEY


SHE'LL PAY US A DOLLAR FOR PICTURES OF CONSTRUCTION AND MEN WORKING... SHE COLLECTS THEM —
THERE'S SOMETHING BEING BUILT DOWN AT THAT INLET
THAT'S SOME KIND OF SHIPYARD, ISN'T IT?
I GUESS SO... ANYWAY, IT'S THE ONLY CONSTRUCTION I KNOW ABOUT
WELL.. IF WE WANT TO GET PAID FOR OUR PICTURES, THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE WE CAN TAKE THEM —
RIGHT LET'S GO LOOK AROUND
Hmm... BIG PLACE —
I'LL SAY —! A PICTURE OF THIS OUGHT TO BE WORTH TWO DOLLARS
WE CAN'T GET TO THE MAIN PART! LOOK! GUARDS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Must Be Something I Can Do* BY RODGERS


"Now let's see? What can I do to help around the farm this summer?" I asked myself this A.M.
"Hum-m, the boys are helping Uncle George get in the hay. There's nothing I can do to help there!"
"And I certainly can't help the cows make milk—or the chickens lay eggs!"
SNIFF
Aunt Sue could use some help but I'm afraid I wouldn't be much good at canning, preserving, cooking or baking!
And ol' Jerry seems to have the rabbits, the rats and the woodchucks under control—Shucks!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles —*Where Did You Get That Hat?* BY THE HAGERS


Matilda pushed me through the door
Of Wood-duck's big department store.
"You want a hat. Am I correct?"
She answered, "Yes. But don't object."
"I'm fond of your old hat," said I.
"This one's for you," was her reply.
Of all the hats she might have got,
Just look what Aunt Matilda bought!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Fronts for Hitler

After weeks of relative quiet the war has come to life in the Pacific and in Russia. The pattern of 1943 strategy is unrolling. The year may yet see changes as dramatic as any other of the war. Certainly it should if the Allies are able to launch a real invasion of Europe.

Berlin is concealing the scope of the drive just opened in Russia. But Moscow's view of its size is impressive. Attack along a line running 150 miles from Orel through Kursk to Belgorod, with 586 Nazi tanks and 203 planes reported knocked out in the first onrush—that looks like a major offensive. It had been estimated that there were 200 German and 40 satellite divisions massed in the area and it would not be surprising if some gains were scored by the very momentum of such force.

But Russia reports the Germans repulsed at all points. The next few days should disclose more definitely how much the Nazis have committed to this drive in the East and how deeply. The sector chosen is the expected one. It is near the point where their great drive for Stalingrad began. But this time Berlin may be aiming at Moscow. If the Nazis should be able to cut deep into the Red Army's line they would be in position to turn north against the Russian capital.

But the Russians appear to have been ready for this attack and may be able not only to hold but to counterattack. They have never lacked manpower and with the great quantities of material, particularly planes and tanks, which Britain, America and their own relocated industries have supplied them, they may give Hitler as big a surprise as in 1941. In any case if the Russian-German front has reopened on a large scale the opportunity for the United Nations to strike in the west appears at hand.

Many well-informed observers have concluded that there would be no cross-Channel full-scale invasion from Britain this summer. Possibly the Nazis have reached the same judgment and decided that they could try one last desperate throw in the East while standing off minor Allied drives in the Mediterranean area. Lately Hitler has sent fresh forces to hold the line in Italy whereas earlier it looked as if he intended to leave Il Duce to the ministrations of the Allies.

This evidence of ability to fight on two fronts should be a warning to those who have been thinking that something less than an all-out Allied effort would win. It should also be an incentive to make the two fronts which Hitler has always dreaded just as active as possible—and simultaneously.

Liberty Ship Losses

Better news than many had dared expect is disclosed by Representative Henry M. Jackson of Washington who has just reported to Congress that of more than 1,000 Liberty ships thus far built only two have been lost because of structural failure.

Mr. Jackson, chairman of a House subcommittee investigating this question, gives conclusive answer to the rumors that many of these ships were falling apart on the high seas. Such rumors were not difficult to accept because of the manifest difficulties surrounding mass production of 10,000-ton ships.

They were being built, in the first place, under great pressure of time; they were being turned out by new methods of mass production, including prefabrication; and the new technique of welding instead of riveting was being given its first wholesale test.

Welding is a delicate art. A strong seam may leave weakened metal nearby. Apparently it was failure of welding that caused the loss of the J. M. L. Curry, built in Mobile, and the Thomas Hooker, built in South Portland, Maine.

In addition to these mechanical phases there was the very serious personnel problem. There were relatively few experienced shipbuilders available before the war; the hundreds of thousands of workers now employed on both coasts and in the Gulf were drawn from other pursuits. They had to be educated into unfamiliar tasks by teachers themselves largely unschooled in the new methods outlined by the engineers and marine architects.

The best part of Representative Jackson's report is that the shipbuilders regard these losses as just two too many, and that new and better welding and assembling processes have now become standardized in the shipyards.

'The Weapons of Our Warfare'

> There is no doubt that the sympathy of the United States for the cause of freedom and their detestation of the Nazi creed and all the menace that it bears to American institutions, drew the United States near the edge of the conflict before the foul Jap saw his chance to make his bid for Asiatic domination by striking his blow at Pearl Harbor.

These are words from Prime Minister Churchill's Guildhall speech. They steer an accurate middle ground between two notions, (1) that the only reason Americans are in this war is because they had to fight in self-defense, (2) that Americans entered this war with the attitude of crusaders.

Had Americans not felt a sympathy for freedom, had they not recognized the menace to their own institutions in the Axis attack on those of other free peoples, Japan might have waited longer. America might have kept out of war a little longer—until its friends had been beaten one by one, and the United States stood exposed and alone.

It is widely appreciated these days that the moral position taken by Americans before Pearl Harbor was fundamental to physical security. The United States' help to its inevitable allies through lend-lease arrangements did much to prepare American industry for the defense job ahead. It helped, too, to drive home to Americans their responsibility for, and their stake in, a free world. The moral position taken by the United States caused its enemies to strike too soon and thus guaranteed their defeat.

Mr. Churchill does Americans more honor than some of their own commentators who used to say "We are in this to save our own skins." A feeling for decency among the majority of Americans permitted development of a foreign policy that alligned the United States with victims of Nazi brutality and with the foes of tyranny, before it was too late.

Had the dictators really understood how moral force would work in American thought to protect American interest, they might never have attempted their "pattern for conquest." But evil does not comprehend good. Nations that have lived by right precepts have seen their protecting influence operate in marvelous ways.

Premier Sikorski

Many may recall today the difficulty with which some sections of public opinion made up their mind as between Russia and Germany when the Nazis attacked the Soviet Union. Many more may reflect on the dark suspicions which a few haters of Soviet Russia seek to spread among the Allies. Against this background the statesmanship of Premier Sikorski can be properly appreciated.

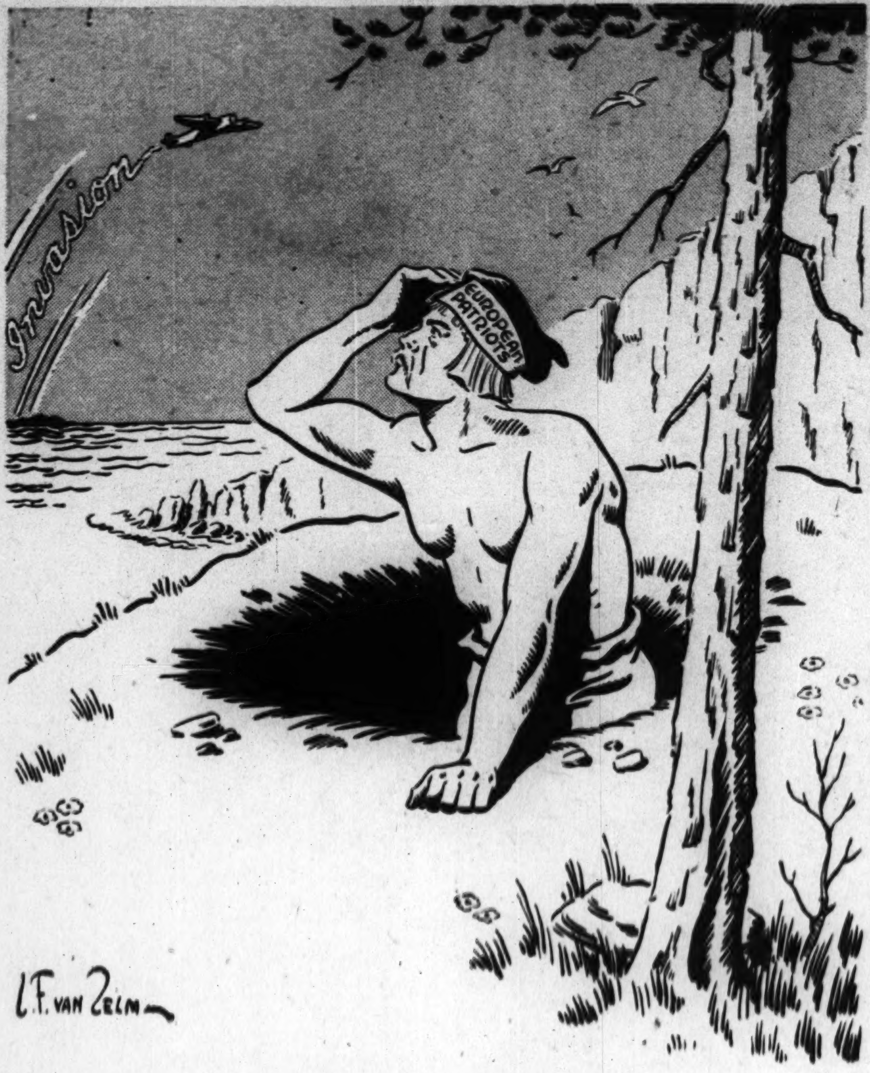
His country had just been partitioned by Germany and Russia. Yet he immediately urged his countrymen to join with the Soviet Union against the Nazis. A similar rallying of the British by their Prime Minister has been called one of the great political moments in Mr. Churchill's great career. Such a move must have been many times harder for a Polish patriot to make. How great a patriot Premier Sikorski was can be measured by the swiftness with which he came to his decision.

The plane in which Premier Sikorski was lost carried also his daughter, other Polish officers, and Lieut. Col. Victor A. Cazalet, Member of British Parliament, who was widely known in the United States. Colonel Cazalet had rendered important service to the United Nations cause and particularly where the ramifications of Polish policy affected Allied unity. His name was familiar to readers of this newspaper, to which he sometimes contributed.

What Premier Sikorski's abilities meant to his country and to the Polish Government in exile is strikingly illustrated in the problem of reorganization now confronting his colleagues in London. He was both Premier and Commander-in-Chief. And while his influence was felt in the Polish Government, President Raczkiewicz kept himself somewhat in the background. The load Premier Sikorski carried will now have to be distributed.

The question of Polish-Russian relations receives emphasis in the passing of Premier Sikorski. It is possible that the shifts now made necessary in the Polish Government can contribute to a better feeling between that group and Moscow. If they do the result would be in line with Premier Sikorski's persistent efforts and with the hopes he expressed before leaving Cairo late last week, when he urged re-opening of Polish-Russian negotiations.

Look Upward for Freedom!



Anna Understands

This first full-lighted, sweetly-warm evening of the late spring, we had engaged a girl for two hours as nursemaid for our young daughter while we kept an engagement. As we stepped out on our way home, we were immediately captured by the appealing brightness of the night sky.

"It will only take a few minutes longer," said George. "Let's walk over there, dear, and have a look around before going home."

Half-heartedly, I reminded him that Anna had only been asked to stay two hours.

"But surely," I added, "she wouldn't mind if we were only a few minutes late." Our feet didn't falter a second as we passed our doorway!

After the traffic light changed and we had crossed the street, we walked more hurriedly. We would need every second of this young, bright, evening light. None of it must be wasted.

We crossed the bridge and looking out over its low side wall, we saw, spread out on the opposite river bank, dozens of regimented squares of family-size "Victory Garden" plots. Here and there a figure or two moved about in the dwarf gardens. One "city farmer" leaned conversationally on a hoe handle while his neighbor went about the business of gathering up implements for the homeward walk.

* * *

Our nine-year-old described the picture perfectly a few days previously as we stood at this exact spot. Most of the gardeners were busy, as it was early afternoon. I asked Peggy what she thought of it, how she would describe it. For a while she watched the colorful and active scene, then: "I know, Mummy. It's like embroidery in motion."

George's eyes smiled into mine as arm in arm we went on across the bridge, entering the gravel path which leads down a slight rise of ground to the area allotted the midget gardens.

To our left was the Mullen family plot. We noted the straight green rows.

"Radishes," explained George. "They'll soon need thinning out."

The family working the next allotment had planted cabbages in a huge V-shape in the exact center of their garden. Across the apex of the figure were three dots and a dash, in struggling young flowers, marked off with small stones of uniform size and shape.

In another space two young women, patriotically inclined, had used the letters U. S. A. in beets as a decorative motif.

A row of red bricks outlined another plot, oblong in shape. The family working it had lovingly planted, beside the carrots, beets, onions, cabbages, lettuce and Swiss chard, a row of pansy plants.

We hurried to our own garden, the object of our evening mission. Carefully we lifted our feet over the foot-high stone border. The waning evening glow allowed only a moment or two now for inspection.

With knowing steps, we walked between the even rows. Cabbages, beans, carrots, and lettuce showed gray-green above the dark earth. George knelt down in the soft ground and invited me to come near. He pushed his fingers gently into the loose dirt and plucked one tiny plant. The small red globe had already begun to form.

* * *

We started home under the darkened sky holding the baby radish tenderly in one hand. We would show it to our nine-year-old as proof that her "embroidery in motion" was bearing fruit. But what would Anna say? We had already borrowed half-an-hour of her time.

Gently we tapped our apartment door. Anna opened it a half-inch and sleepily regarded us.

"Oh, it's you," she murmured.

"Yes," I answered, "and we're so sorry to be late, Anna."

"Oh, that's all right, ma'am."

I held up the radish.

"Whatever is that?" she queried.

I turned to George. "Shall I tell her?"

"Why not?"

Anna had already shrugged one arm into the sleeve of her light jacket. Her purse dangled from the other hand, but she paused long enough to examine the small red object in my hand. There was an amused expression in her blue eyes.

"It's a radish, isn't it?"

"Well," George said slowly, "it is, and it isn't."

"Its 'first-fruits' really, Anna," I told her, "first fruits of our crop of summertime vegetables."

Anna tilted her head at a waggish angle, a slow smile of comprehension spreading over her face. "A Victory Garden! Well, now, don't you worry about the time, ma'am. I understand. I have one, too."

EDITH ROBBINS

Mirror of World Opinion

Where the Fault Lies

Let us hope that we will now be spared—on the part of Administration officials or the members of Congress—personal denunciations of Mr. Petrillo for making these outrageous demands. We have had enough of the personal-wickedness theory in connection with John L. Lewis. It is precisely the labor policy of the Administration, and the timid acquiescence of Congress in that policy, that have built up the irresponsible power now exercised by the Lewises and the Petrillos.

The Administration, Congress, and the Supreme Court have among them placed in the hands of James Caesar Petrillo the power to force practically every musician in the country to join his union. They have placed in his hands the power to tell these musicians when and how and whether or not they can make recordings . . . the private arbitrary power to tell the American people what music they can and cannot hear . . . the power to boycott and thereby the power to ruin theaters, restaurants, concert halls, transcription companies and radio companies that do not do his bidding.

They have given to Petrillo and every other labor leader a special exemption from the anti-trust and anti-conspiracy laws, a special exemption even from the anti-racketeering laws. They have put labor leaders, as such, above the laws that apply to everyone else. And then they are amazed and hurt and horrified when these labor leaders proceed to make use of the legal immunities that they have been at such pains to shower upon them.—*New York Times.*

Present-Day Travel

Of travel nowadays it can be accurately said, as Oscar Wilde said of marriage, that everyone ought to try it at least once if only to see how much it's been overrated. It seems, therefore, that Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman speaks true talk when he says that most people, after traveling once or twice under present conditions, will cease and desist of their own free will.

While the railroads and buses are doing a man-sized job under the most trying circumstances, traveling has ceased to be a pleasure and has become a wearing chore. How thoroughly this is so, no one will really appreciate without trying it. Only one word of advice: If you're taking a vacation trip, leave plenty of time for a nice, long rest when you get back. You'll need it.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Shortages

Our armed forces are hammering the enemy. Our home forces are hammering each other. Our armed forces are playing the game. Our civilian authorities are playing politics. The quicker we tighten the lines and start to pull together, the better it will be.

The food situation is perhaps the worst it has been since the war. The pathetic part of it all is that there is really no serious shortage of food. There is a woeful shortage of ingenuity, sense, vision, courage and teamwork in the control, distribution and price of food.—MAYOR FIORELLO LA GUARDIA of New York, in a radio address, June 27, 1943.

The Wide Horizon

Back of the Zoot-Suit Clash in Los Angeles

The Christian Science Monitor has not been satisfied with the published explanations of the zoot-suit disorders in Los Angeles. Two of its staff men on the Pacific Coast have been digging into the background of these incidents, and we believe that what they have to say here will throw new light on a question which has more than passing or local importance.

By Rodney L. Brink

Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Pacific News Bureau

The easy thing to do would be to accept the thought that the Los Angeles street fights were race riots. The fact that so many others have so accepted them would put one in good company.

My own judgment, well-considered and presented in all humility, is that if there had been no zoot-suits as precipitants there would have been no street fights.

Before even the zoot fights came to public notice, service men on leave in Los Angeles brutally mauled two white boys back from the battlefronts and wearing civilian clothes, calling them "slackers." So the hysterias of a war period must take part of the blame.

* * *

I have lived in San Diego, next to the border, and in Los Angeles for many years. Also for a shorter period in the southern part of the State of Georgia. There is nothing like the division between the white and dark races in Southern California that there is in Georgia. Though there is no widespread intermingling of Mexicans and whites, it is true, they have been growing to like each other and get along well.

The fact that they do get along so well together under normal conditions is something of an achievement, for there is a nationalistic difference of which both whites and Mexicans are aware. The forbears of the Mexicans were in our Southwest when the first white men came. They are, in so far as those who live in our country are concerned, a conquered people, like our Indians. The Alamo battle of which our history boasts was followed by some bitter medicine for Mexicans.

* * *

The large Mexican population in Southern California does, of course, present problems peculiar to that group—but so does the Italian population of San Francisco to a lesser degree.

Whatever plotted animus there may be behind the street fighting, I think it must be shared by some of our own American newspapers with the Sinarquista and other subversive organizations we can only guess at. More and more the effort to bring about disunity on any conceivable ground is becoming apparent, it seems to me.

Detroit has had race riots, surely. Los Angeles has had only zoot-suit precipitated riots. However, the seed has been sown, and race riots, even with the ordinarily peaceable Mexicans, could be easily produced. But they should not now, I am convinced, be accepted as such.

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Los Angeles Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

While it appears from this quarter that the Nation's press has emphasized the race aspect of Los Angeles's recent zoot-suit riots at the expense of other factors important to their right interpretation, plenty of evidence is at hand to indicate that if similar outbreaks were to occur here soon again, race hatred might flame very high, indeed.

Eduardo M. Quevedo, who as president of the Latin-American Co-ordinating Council for Youth has been as close to the situation as any one else in Los Angeles, says he is sure that race hatred had nothing to do with the initial incidents which finally led up to the much-publicized riots of June 7.

But trouble that began, he feels, without a motive, was very quickly turned into a racial matter, showing that unless definite remedial action is taken to prevent another flare-up of this kind Los Angeles will have to deal with race conflicts far more serious than this one.

Although poor housing, discrimination, economic disadvantage, and social neglect are factors rooted in history—which help to explain why Los Angeles has a hoodlum element among its large and generally well-behaved Mexican community—it must be noted that a leading cause back of the recent fights between servicemen and zoot-suiters was liquor.

* * *

The first verified incident or clash, Mr. Quevedo has determined, was a fight that started when three servicemen who had been drinking made fun of some Mexican youths wearing zoot-suits and insulted their girls.

Pertinent to this, incidentally, is the reliable report that the worst retaliatory attack made on servicemen after this fight took place occurred in a Negro district where cocktail bars with all the attendant vices were much frequented by white soldiers and sailors.

Immediately after the first fight, a section of the local press virtually dared soldiers and sailors to mete out punishment to zoot-suiters. There was the same evident intent to stir up race feeling that certain dailies displayed last summer in reporting the Sleepy Lagoon murder case that was non-racial and involved some twenty Mexican youths and young men and their Mexican victim.

The recent clashes were serious, and the Mexican community is ready to admit that its own hoodlum element is substantially at fault. But Mr. Quevedo points out most earnestly that he has since talked with many of the Mexican boys and servicemen involved without finding traces of race hatred on either side.

Looking back on some of the local headlines, one finds it easy to agree with Mr. Quevedo that the men in uniform were deliberately incited to move against the Mexicans. He is very outspoken in placing the blame, not on subversive influences, but on the sensational newspapers.

The riots of June 7, in which Mexican youths were indiscriminately hunted down by servicemen—spurred on by headlines and governed by a mob spirit that observers have described as more hilarious, however reprehensible, than vindictive—may have served a good purpose. At least they throw light on two matters.

They show that a community cannot remain blind to conditions which produce dead-end kids or trouble-makers, whatever their race.

They show that there are limits to the patience of the Mexican group and that it cannot be expected to take the blame for its delinquents and at the same time remain the victim of discriminations at the hands of the larger white community.

* * *

The allegation of Mr. Quevedo that the Los Angeles police knew the riots of June 7 were on the way but took no steps to prevent them, or to protect law-abiding Mexicans, points to what is doubtless a primary phase of the discrimination which this city has over-long allowed.

For all that its Mexican community has 250,000 people, the Los Angeles police force includes no representative group of Spanish-speaking officers.

El Espectador, California's largest Spanish weekly, shows what this means in a current editorial by Ignacio L. Lopez called "Grist for the Mills of the Axis":

"We can expect very little understanding from the men in the law enforcement ranks when the heads of the department make such reports as the one presented by a captain of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's department to the 1940 Grand Jury in regards to the Sleepy Lagoon murder case. In that report it was charged that 'all Mexicans are inherently vicious.' And there is the assertion of the lieutenant of the Hollywood police force that said: 'A Mexican is always a good suspect.'"

The problem of restless, trouble-making Mexican youth here—a problem tending to reflect discredit on the whole orderly Mexican community, with the stir-ups resulting being heard about to the very tip of South America—is not a new problem, Mr. Quevedo points out.

"New York had it years ago with Italian boys and later with Poles," he says. "It is a second-generation problem. The problem is known and so is the solution."

Over a period of years, he remembers committees, commissions, and grand juries have made precisely the same recommendations the Citizens Committee has just issued. But no one does anything about them. In the present case, unless someone acts—and so far he sees no one acting—graver things than the zoot-suit riots may be in the making.

As Grant Cooper, Chief Deputy in the District Attorney's office at the time of the Sleepy Lagoon case last year, recently said to this correspondent, what is needed is unselfish community action. The local press could do its part more interpretively, for instance, following the lead one newspaper here has already taken in highlighting the part Los Angeles Mexicans are playing in the war. The Latin-American Co-ordinating Council could be more generously supported. It should not prove axiomatic that apathy and prejudice are more available in Los Angeles than understanding and unselfish action.

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